

THE GRAPHIC

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IRISH SOCIETY IN 1882—GOING TO A BALL

Topics of the Week

A DEFINITE POLICY AND ITS RESULTS.—The events of the last week or two have shown how much England might gain by a resolute and consistent foreign policy. Before the meeting of the Conference Turkey adopted an obstinate and irreconcilable tone; and the majority of the Powers manifested a decided inclination to support her. Even France, which was so anxious several months ago to induce England to act with her against Turkish intrigues, seemed inclined to turn round and acknowledge what were called accomplished facts in Egypt. Since the Conference assembled, there has been a marked change in the spirit both of Turkey and the Powers. The Porte, indeed, still pursues an independent course; but there are signs that, if it could give way without dishonour, it would not be unwilling to do so. The Powers, whether or not they are tending towards joint intervention in Egyptian affairs, have at least ceased to pretend that the difficulty has been settled by the so-called compromise effected by Dervish Pasha. From all the great capitals we now hear that Arabi must be suppressed; and there can be little doubt that this will be the ultimate decision of the Conference, whatever may be the means by which the result will be achieved. The explanation of this remarkable change is simply that Turkey and Europe see that England really intends to uphold her rights. All over the civilised world there was a notion—not unnaturally—that England, with a Liberal Government, would never venture to act vigorously. As soon as this was perceived to be an error, “sovereigns and statesmen” began to adapt themselves to the new situation. We may hope that the English people will not miss the significance of an incident which has attracted much attention in other countries. It ought surely to remind them of the very old truth—rather neglected of late years—that the best way to maintain peace is not to “let things drift,” but to have definite objects which we are resolved to secure, and to leave no doubt in the minds of friends and enemies, either actual or possible, as to what these objects are.

URGENCY AND THE IRRECONCILEABLES.—There is no other legislative assembly in the world which would be so patient and long-suffering as the House of Commons has been; nor would the House of Commons be so patient with any class except Irish malcontents, who, on the strength of alleged oppression in times past, are nowadays treated like spoilt children. But every pot, if kept long enough on the fire, will boil over at last, and the House became indignant when it perceived that the self-inflicted paralysis of its legislative functions was causing it to appear ridiculous in the eyes of the nation. The situation was to this effect. Ireland was confessedly in a more dangerous state than it had been for at least forty years. Murder, outrage, and disaffection were rife. The Government brought in a stringent Bill to check these evils. They were supported, not only by their regular adherents (in themselves a majority of the House), but by the whole force of the Conservative Opposition. In fact, the entire sense of the House was with the Government, with the exception of half-a-dozen crotchety English Radicals and some five-and-thirty Irish Irreconcilables. Yet, thanks to a set of rules originally intended to promote the utmost freedom of discussion among a body of well-intentioned gentlemen, this handful of malcontents contrived, by heaping amendment on amendment, without resorting to the coarser machinery of obstruction, to keep the Prevention of Crime Bill moving at such a slow pace that Christmas would scarcely have seen it out of Committee. At length, the Australian plan of a continuous sitting was tried; a batch of the Irreconcilables were temporarily suspended; and, at last, urgency having been adopted, there seems a reasonable prospect that the Bill may become law before the end of next week. But what a lamentable waste of time and temper there has been, and all because we will insist on governing Ireland in two contradictory ways at once! We have already an army of thirty thousand men there, besides the constabulary, and, as soon as this Bill becomes an Act, there will practically be a “state of siege.” Yet, at the same time, we permit the mouthpieces of the disaffected party, against whom all this display of physical force is directed, to thwart, by their presence in the House, the whole legislative business of the Empire. Better either to withdraw the troops, and let Ireland, with or without civil war, manage her own affairs; or else shut the doors of Parliament inexorably against the emissaries of the Land League.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—It is not absolutely impossible that the Egyptian difficulty may even yet be settled without any more direct intervention by England than such as may be necessary for the protection of the fleet at Alexandria. The Sultan is naturally unwilling to use force in Egypt, since he knows the danger of alienating the Arab race; but he might, perhaps, prefer to run a serious risk rather than allow a European Power to assert supremacy in a country which is still nominally subject to him. It is said that he is not indisposed to summon Arabi to Constantinople; and if this were done, and Arabi obeyed the summons, order might be re-established without violent means. Still, it would be rash to feel confident that the question will be disposed of in a manner so easy and

direct. The probability seems to be that a Turkish army will not be landed in Egypt, and that Arabi—evidently a vain and ignorant man—will not go to Constantinople. In that case, if Egypt is to be delivered from anarchy, England will be compelled to take decisive action, either alone or in association with some other Power or Powers. A good many Radicals look forward to this prospect almost with horror; but it cannot be said that their objections are based on solid grounds. We hear much, for instance, of the cost of a military expedition; and no doubt it would be very formidable—perhaps even more formidable than is now generally supposed. But in a matter of this kind cost is of secondary importance; the really momentous question is, whether our interests can be adequately protected by less expensive methods. On this point the majority of the nation are with the Government; and a considerable section of the Radical party (probably its most influential section) is on the same side. If it could be shown that in opposing Arabi England is resisting a genuinely national movement, Mr. Gladstone might well pause before finally committing himself; but the truth is that the triumph of Arabi would render a genuinely national movement in Egypt impossible. His rule would mean the rule of the Porte without any of the checks imposed by the direct and indirect influence of European civilisation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—At the beginning of the Egyptian troubles an idea prevailed that, as far as the security of the waterway from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea was concerned, this country, which, on account of its Indian and Australian possessions, is more vitally interested than any other nation, might safely leave Egypt to its own devices, provided the strip of territory through which the Canal passes were placed under British control. Fuller knowledge has rendered this theory less tenable. The Canal is a hundred miles long, and a considerable force would be needed to watch it. Where it passes through shallow lakes (its course being indicated by buoys), it could readily be blocked by sinking a ship in the channel; where it passes through the Desert and its banks are high, these banks could easily be destroyed by dynamite. Moreover, its efficiency is dominated by the fresh-water Canal which starts from the Nile at Cairo. If the waters of this fresh-water Canal were withdrawn, the ship-Canal would run dry in part of its course owing to the difference of level. M. de Lesseps, the maker of the Canal, who must have considerable knowledge of Egyptian character, holds that armed intervention will imperil the Canal, but that Arabi, if let alone, will never interfere with it. We do not assert that M. de Lesseps is right, but if he is, we ought to be very chary of rushing into the fray. Mere preparations for war nowadays run into millions; nevertheless, if it can be clearly proved that the Canal can only be preserved by our armed intervention, intervene we must.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—It was hardly to be expected that the House of Lords would accept the Duke of Argyll's Bill relating to Parliamentary Oaths. Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that a different temper was not displayed. The Upper House, having no difficulty of this kind to deal with on its own account, was in a better position than the House of Commons for preparing the way for what is an inevitable change; and it had an excellent opportunity of conciliating classes of politicians who are not generally disposed to view its proceedings with favour. The Duke of Argyll has at least the consolation of knowing that, in the opinion of every impartial person, he presented his case with remarkable tact and judgment. His opponents can hardly be said to have argued the question. They confined themselves for the most part to earnest declamation with regard to the importance of belief in the Divine government of the world. The great majority of those who support Mr. Bradlaugh's claims would probably agree with every word they said on this point. The issue, however, is not whether the religious opinions of Lord Carnarvon and the Archbishop of Canterbury are right, but whether it is expedient to exclude from Parliament men who profess to have arrived at different conclusions. In reality, they cannot be excluded. If Mr. Bradlaugh, instead of asking permission to make an affirmation, had taken the oath at once, he would have been in his place in the House of Commons now; and it is well known that he would not have been the first atheist who would have voted by the side of devout Christians. It is difficult to see what advantage there can be in maintaining a form which, after all, is ineffective. The obvious tendency of modern times is to abolish theological tests in public life, and the House of Lords would have done well to reconcile itself in good time to a measure which it will be compelled to pass sooner or later.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—According to a letter from a mining engineer of standing published in the *Times of India*, the gold-mining speculation in the Wynaad district has proved a failure. More than fifty companies were started, and it does not appear that hitherto any of them have met with success. We ventured to issue some warning remarks on this subject when the speculation was at its hottest, and therefore we need not apologise for returning to it now. Speaking broadly, and with, of course, some considerable exceptions, it may be said that all the successful gold-mining of modern times has been carried out by capitalists who were on the spot. In the early days of the

Californian and Australian discoveries, when the mining was purely alluvial, a pick and shovel, a tin dish, and stout muscles were all the capital needed. But when deeper mines were sunk, and the gold had to be extracted from crushed quartz-rock, there were always plenty of capitalists on the spot ready to furnish funds for any fairly promising mining-prospect. In such famous gold-mining centres as Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Stawell (in the Colony of Victoria), nearly every resident is a worker or a shareholder, or both; and if in the case of any particular enterprise they appeal to the outside world for pecuniary aid it is because they themselves have no great belief in that particular enterprise. To sum up. In gold-mining, indeed, in all mining, a well-known scientific formula holds good. The risk of the capitalist varies according to the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. In a Wynaad gold-mine a Madras man has a better chance than a Bombay man, and a Bombay man a much better chance than a Londoner.

JUVENILE SMOKING.—We are glad to see that a Society has been formed for the “suppression of juvenile smoking.” It is still a doubtful question whether even “adult smoking” is advantageous or the reverse. Probably most smokers would say that while in smoking, as in everything else, excess is injurious, moderate indulgence does them no particular harm. At any rate, if its results are sometimes bad, they are too remote and too slight to induce healthy smokers to abandon what they regard as one of the greatest luxuries of modern times. It can hardly be pretended, however, that boys are in the same position. No sensible man who remembers the impulses of his own youth will judge very severely any boy whom he may detect in the nominally high misdemeanour of indulging in the stolen delights of a pipe or a cigar. It is the nature of boys, unconscious of their own happiness, to ape the ways of manhood; and it is still more their nature to grasp at forbidden joys. At the same time it is highly probable that tobacco has a bad effect on the immature physical system. This is admitted even by those investigators who think that men may smoke with impunity almost as much as they please; and, indeed, it is obvious to every observer, whether or not he knows anything of physiology and organic chemistry. In Germany there are strict police regulations against juvenile smoking, but probably it would be unwise to appeal to the police in this country. What is really needed is the co-operation of parents and schoolmasters, and this may be most effectually obtained by the publication of facts as to the prevalence of the habit and its inevitable consequences.

LIBEL CASES.—This species of legal contest appears to have increased in frequency of late years. The recovery of pecuniary damages in the more celebrated cases seems to be a secondary consideration, the chief aim of the parties to the suit being to justify themselves in the eyes of the world at large. The immense publicity afforded by the modern newspaper press, and the practice in cases of special interest of giving *verbatim* reports, no doubt conduce to this end. Thus it comes to pass that the verdict is regarded as that of society in general, though for convenience sake the duty is actually undertaken by a dozen long-suffering gentlemen, who hear all the voluminous evidence with their own ears. In the case of *Belt v. Lawes* the thread of interest has been rudely broken by the exigencies of the approaching Long Vacation. In this case the delay till November bears hardly both on plaintiff and defendant, as the one has to bear the temporary imputation of being a possible impostor, the other of being a possible concoctor of falsehoods. The parties to the suit of *Scrutton v. Taylor* were more fortunate in reaching an early decision. Here the defendant entirely failed to substantiate the very serious charges made against the plaintiff, and the case will act as a warning to persons who, carried away by their righteous indignation against alleged wrong-doing, do not first carefully investigate facts. But perhaps the most curious libel case is that which is pending by the Corporation of Brighton against the *Lancet* newspaper. The offence of the *Lancet* in the eyes of the Corporation is that it reflected somewhat severely on their system of sewerage. We are well aware that all “health resorts” are very touchy if anybody asserts that they are not quite as healthy as they ought to be; still, if a medical newspaper, above all others, is to remain tongue-tied on such subjects, we had better abolish the Registrar-General and all his elaborate statistics, for probably every week he offends the susceptibilities of some town or other by stating that small-pox or scarlet fever is prevalent there.

NOTICE.—With this Number are issued TWO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS. One contains the TITLE and INDEX to VOL. XXV., the other a DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVING, entitled “A MEETING OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.” This is a PORTRAIT GROUP, and a KEY to the Engraving will be found on page 30.—The Half-Sheet, though delivered in the middle of the Paper, must be placed for binding between pages 36 and 45.

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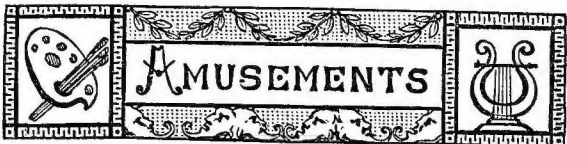
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MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE STATE OF IRELAND

THE conditions under which social intercourse is now carried on in Ireland are fairly depicted in our front-page engraving. At dinner parties, balls, and all society gatherings, there is always a large attendant number of police and detectives, and according to *Truth* the invitations to the Viceregal Lodge at Dublin now bear, in the corner, the letters "P.P.G.," which is interpreted to mean "Police Protection Guaranteed." Such precautions are only too plainly necessary, for the tide of murder and outrage seems again at full flood. Scarcely a day passes without the report of some fresh horror. Another of our engravings shows the scene of the murder of Lord Clanricarde's agent, Mr. Blake, and his servant, Thady Kane, who, like Mr. Bourke and his soldier escort, were shot from a loopholed wall, the assassins getting clear off, although the crime was committed in broad daylight, and within half-a-mile of Loughrea. Mrs. Blake, who was in the car with her husband, was also wounded, and too much frightened to be able to stop the horses, which ran away into the town, whence the police at once returned with her to the spot. No fewer than twenty-three arrests have been made, but whether the guilty men have been caught remains to be seen. Mr. Blake, who was a magistrate for Galway, had refused police protection. The idea that he or his employer was at all harsh with the tenants is disposed of by Lord Clanricarde's letter to *The Times*, in which he says that the half-year's rent demanded after long indulgence was being paid over a great part of the estate, but payment had suddenly ceased, and Mr. Blake, writing to him a few days before his death, said, "The Arrears Bill has completely paralysed the payment of rents, and its introduction at a time when some slight symptom of a disposition to honesty was beginning to manifest itself among the tenantry was most unfortunate." Almost simultaneously with this double murder was the occurrence of a number of other crimes of a similar nature in different parts of the country, whilst in Dublin some half-dozen arrests have been made in connection with the murder of a labouring man named Kenny, who is supposed to have been a member of a secret society.

THE NEW "DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE

HABITUÉS of Fleet Street must have noticed during the past few months the gradual rise of the handsome new offices of the *Daily Telegraph*, the completion of which was, on Wednesday last week, celebrated by a *conversazione* given by the proprietors, in the principal hall on the ground floor, to a company of about seven hundred guests, among whom were the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Prince Leiningen, and the Lord and Lady Mayoress, besides a number of representatives of journalism and science, and various industries. The printing departments were visited by the great majority of those present, who evinced much interest in the machinery, which of course was in full work. Dancing was carried on to the music of the Royal Artillery Band.

The new building is six stories in height, with a front of Portland stone and polished granite. The advertisement office on the ground floor forms a large hall, 40 feet wide, and upwards of 90 feet in length, with a marble floor, two rows of polished granite columns, and fittings of polished oak. At the rear of this is the Cashier's Office, from which a stone staircase leads to the upper floors, upon which are the Editorial Offices and a fine Library, with galleries around and spiral stairs. The Editorial Department is in immediate communication with the Printing Department, at the rear, by means of a covered bridge-way. All the modern improvements, such as speaking and pneumatic tubes, electric telegraphs and bells, lifts, and electric light, fire mains and hydrants, have been introduced. The architects are Messrs. Arding, Bond, and Buzzard, of Surrey Street, Strand; and the builder, Mr. Hearn, of Lancaster Gate.

THE ARCHERY MEETING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

THIS meeting, the first of the great archery competitions of the season, took place at the latter part of last week. The official list of contestants numbered eighty-one, forty-six of whom were ladies, many of the names, the *Field* tells us, recalling the remembrance of honours right gallantly carried off in summers past. The archery ground was in admirable order, and was ranged with fifteen pairs of targets, and a liberal list of prizes had been provided by the Crystal Palace Company. The meeting altogether was a complete success, the weather being highly satisfactory. On Thursday week in particular it was beautifully calm, free from all objection as regards wind or glare, and many experienced bowmen declared that they had never shot under circumstances more delightful in that respect, or more favourable to scoring of unusual excellence. Indeed, the shooting was above the average. Mr. Palairt (Royal Topholite Society), the champion, made the extraordinary score of 1,025 from 221 hits, and took first prize; while for golds Miss Bardswell (Wimbledon Archers) secured first place with a "pin-hole" at sixty yards.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

THE FLIGHT FROM ALEXANDRIA

"EVER since the massacre," writes our special artist, "hundreds of families have been panic stricken, blocking the streets with their goods and chattels in their struggle to reach the boats. All available vehicles have been used, and one incessant stream of men, women, and children of all nationalities, from early morn to night, flows towards the Marina, where there is a rush for the boats; the boatmen charging exorbitant rates to take the fugitives to the vessels of refuge, where they can for a time be under the protection of the combined fleets, till the chartered and mail steamers carry them to a place of safety. The sight at the Custom House, where my sketch of the fugitives embarking was taken, is one not easily forgotten. The boats, freighted with old men and women, young children, favourite birds, dogs, and cats, household effects of all descriptions and all kinds of odd furniture. One family seemed to cherish a washhand-stand; another an old clock; chairs, tables, bedding, water bottles, all pitched in pell mell, made up most grotesque boat-loads. The fugitives, though many of them utterly ruined, all seemed greatly relieved, and even cheerful, directly they were pushed off from the shore, though hardly knowing whither to go or where to lay their heads.

THE REFUGEE VESSELS CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT

"THE *Narcissa* and the *Rosina* are among other vessels chartered by the Government to take off British refugees, after whose welfare Lord Charles Beresford, commander of the *Condor*, and Captain Morrison, of the *Helicon*, are looking. All the arrangements for the comfort of the passengers are excellent considering the short time in which the vessels, mostly steam colliers, have been roughly fitted to receive the refugees.

"A MEAL IN SAFETY"

"REPRESENTS a poor Maltese family at dinner in the foreign quarters of the *Rosina*—a widow and her three children, the father having met his death in the rising of the 11th.

PATENT KITCHENERS ON BOARD THE "ROSINA"

"THE question of cooking for so many people on board the vessel being one of serious importance, the commander of the *Condor*, Lord C. Beresford, with one of his usual happy thoughts, ordered several empty barrels to be cut in half, and coal fires to be built up in these wooden tubs. At first thought one would think that it was merely a good way of making a bonfire. It is, however, an excellent means of cooking on the shortest possible notice for a large number of people. Of course the fires are only burnt during cooking time, and are immediately put out when cooking is finished.

THE LATEST ARRIVED BRITISH SUBJECT ON BOARD THE "ROSINA"

"TWO births have occurred in the Maltese quarter of the ship since she was chartered, the poor mothers, though under uncomfortable circumstances, doing remarkably well, being exceedingly carefully looked after by the doctors of H.M.S. *Condor* and the *Helicon*. The last-arrived British subject was christened "Rosina," after the name of the vessel. The good ship has now started for Malta, but before the journey is finished the number of passengers will probably be augmented by several other little refugees—hourly expected to arrive in the same manner as the little Rosina.

BRICKING UP THE BANK OF EGYPT

"ALL the Banks are being secured, so as to offer resistance if necessary during the *mauvais quart d'heure* between the expected landing of the troops and their occupation of the town. The Bank of Egypt has all its doors and windows boarded and filled in with bricks and mortar."

EGYPTIAN TROOPS DRILLING AT THE ALEXANDRIA EARTHWORKS

A NAVAL OFFICER, to whom we are indebted for this sketch, writes:—"Since the arrival of the International Squadron at Alexandria, the Egyptian troops have been drilled with unusual assiduity. Arabi Bey, it is well known, has already threatened to open fire upon the ships. Hence the movements of these gentry have considerable interest. A few days ago they were exercised at shelter-trench making. They 'exercised' to such good purpose that now a very creditable series of earthworks protect their guns. All guns which originally pointed landwards have been transported so as to command the harbour. Probably not far short of 150 guns of all kinds might now be brought into play upon a hostile fleet. The writer endeavoured two days before the massacre to obtain a glimpse of the interior of one of the forts. He had scarcely opened his sketch-book before a Turkish artillery officer demanded his business, and summarily bade him begone."

WAR PREPARATIONS

ON Thursday last, amid much excitement and enthusiasm, the detachments of Royal Marine Light Infantry and Royal Marine Artillery from the Portsmouth and the Chatham divisions embarked on board the *Orontes* troopship, Captain H. G. Andoe, in Portsmouth Dockyard. The Marines from Forton Barracks were played to the water's edge by their bands, and conveyed across the harbour in the *Medina* gunboat to the jetty off which the *Orontes* was moored. As the *Orontes* steamed out of the harbour, the men on board cheered lustily in response to the farewell shouts of the spectators on shore. Next morning the *Orontes*, which takes out a large number of tents and requirements, cast anchor in Plymouth Sound to embark another detachment of Marines, bringing up the total strength to upwards of 1,000 men. She then steamed away for the Mediterranean. On the same day, Friday, the War Department steamship *Stanley* sailed from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for Malta, with a freight of torpedoes, entrenching tools, and a portable railway. The *Constance*, a new vessel carrying fourteen guns, is being prepared at Chatham with all speed, that she may be sent to join the Mediterranean Fleet. The five Indian troopships which form the subject of one of our engravings are now being got ready at Portsmouth and Chatham to proceed to the Mediterranean should they be required. Rumour has it that the Reserves are about to be called out to the number of 30,000 or 40,000, and already arms and accoutrements have been despatched to the various towns where they will be stationed.

A MEETING OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD

See page 30.

"KIT—A MEMORY"

MR. PAYN's New Story, illustrated by Arthur Hopkins, is continued on page 37.

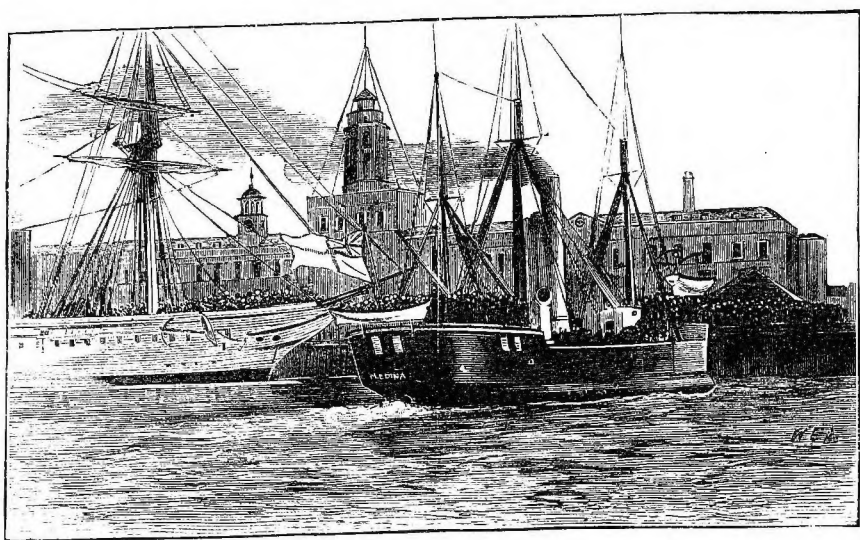
ROTTEN ROW IN THE SEASON

HYDE PARK looks at its best, perhaps, at the end of June or the beginning of July. The foliage of the trees is fully developed by this time, yet is still free from the deposit of soot which a few weeks later will cause it to be prematurely seared and withered. The season, too, is still at its height, and the "Row" and the "Drive" are crowded with the notabilities of the day. Unless their road homewards leads them in this direction, there are thousands of hard-working Londoners who never set foot in these sacred precincts; but, on the other hand, there is no more favourite trysting-place for the country cousin, or for the American or Colonial stranger. Of the two places, the "Row" and the "Drive," the former is far the most exhilarating. The Drive, with its ceaseless stream of carriages, whose occupants often bear blast faces, suggests a fashionable treadmill; whereas there is always something bright and cheerful in the sight of groups of equestrians. Even in the afternoon, when the *habitués* mostly adopt a walking pace for the sake of friendly chat, the attitudes of horses and riders are graceful and characteristic; while in the early morning the visitor will see a set of riders who come less for fashion than for health and exercise. At this time of day, the trotting and cantering over the loose gravel and tan is carried on at a pretty brisk pace, and here, in the most natural and wholesome way, many a girl restores to her cheeks the roses of which late hours had deprived them.

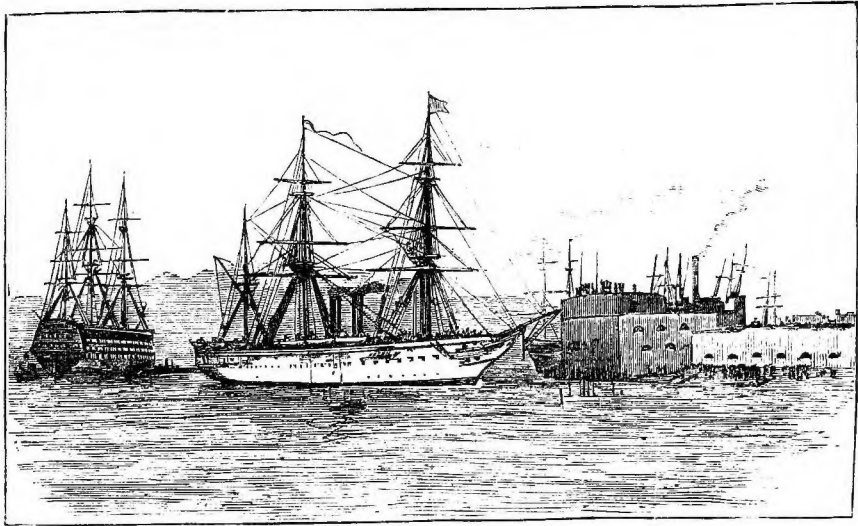
The derivation of the term, "Rotten Row" has been the subject of much discussion. Some say it is a corruption of *Route du Roi* (the King's Road), while the late Mr. John Timbs referred it to the word *rotteran*, to muster, suggesting the military reviews and encampments of former times. But as, in maps of the last century, it is simply marked as the King's Old Road, or Lamp Road (that is, from Kensington Palace to London), and as the badness of this road is often spoken of by writers of the end of the seventeenth century, it seems reasonable to suppose that it was called Rotten just because it was rotten. And this view is corroborated by the construction (during the reign of George I., we believe) of the King's *New Road*, which also runs parallel to the Serpentine, but nearer to the southern boundary of the Park.

THE GORGE OF METIAC, AND BRIDGE ON THE VERA CRUZ AND MEXICO RAILWAY

THIS enormous and picturesque gorge lies between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, on the above-mentioned line, and is in the heart of the Sierra Madre Oriental, where it forms by far the greatest interruption in the ascent of that chain which the engineers had to encounter in carrying out the works. The bridge is a remarkable structure.

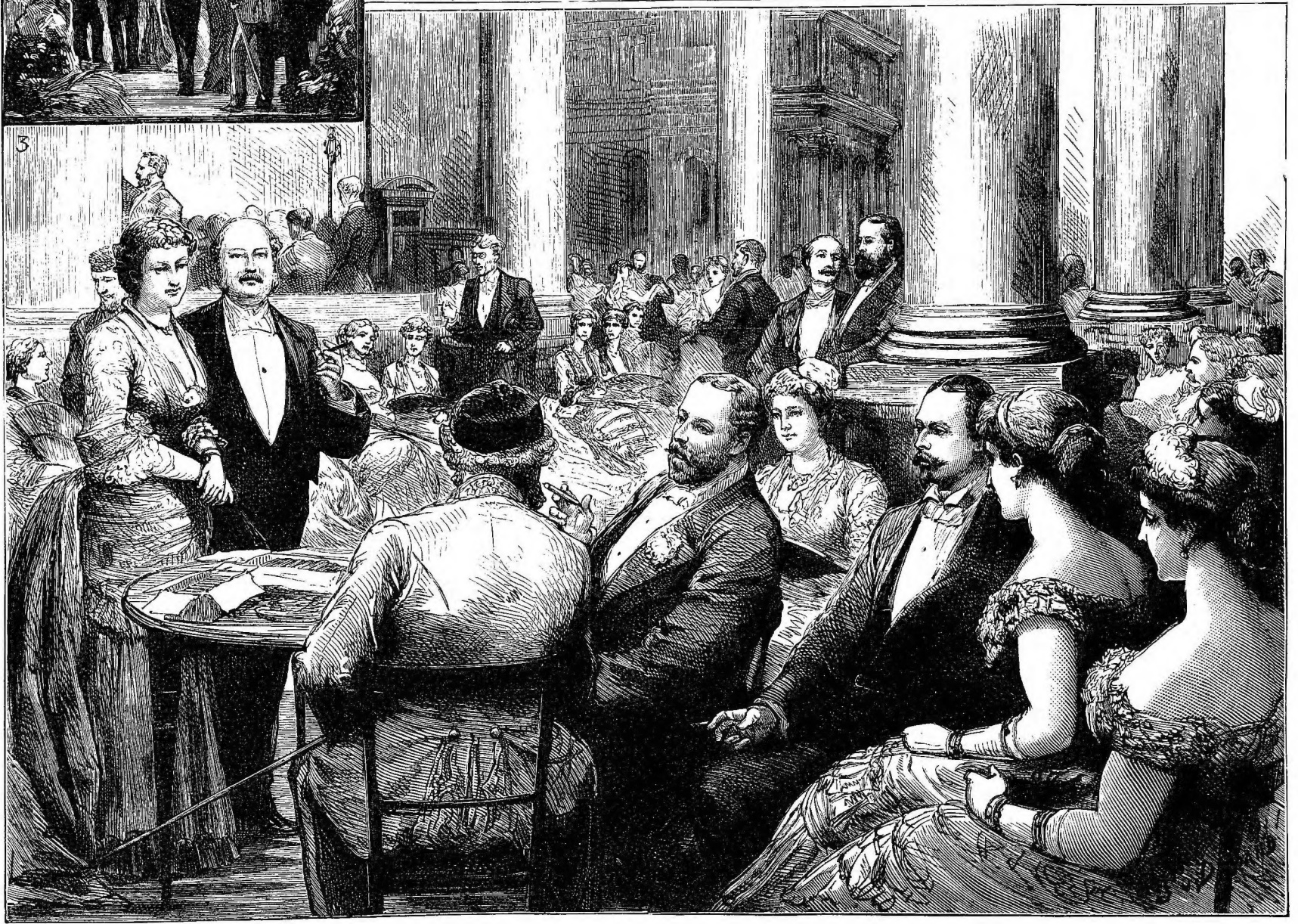


H.M. GUNBOAT "MEDINA" CONVEYING THE MARINES TO THE DOCKYARD

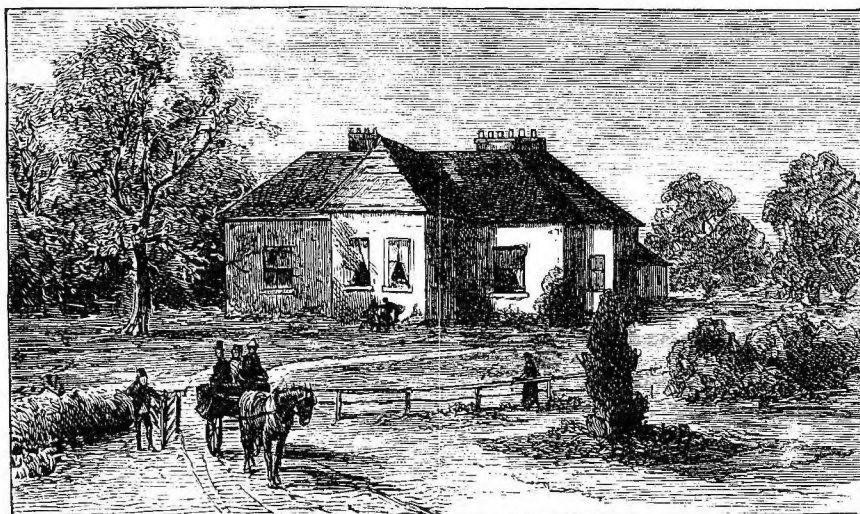


H.M.S. "ORONTES" LEAVING PORTSMOUTH

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT—WAR PREPARATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH



1. The Prince of Wales Passing into the Printing Office.—2. Inspection of the Machinery.—3. The Soirée.
INAUGURATION OF THE NEW OFFICES OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"



RATHVILLE HOUSE, NEAR LOUGHREA, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. BLAKE

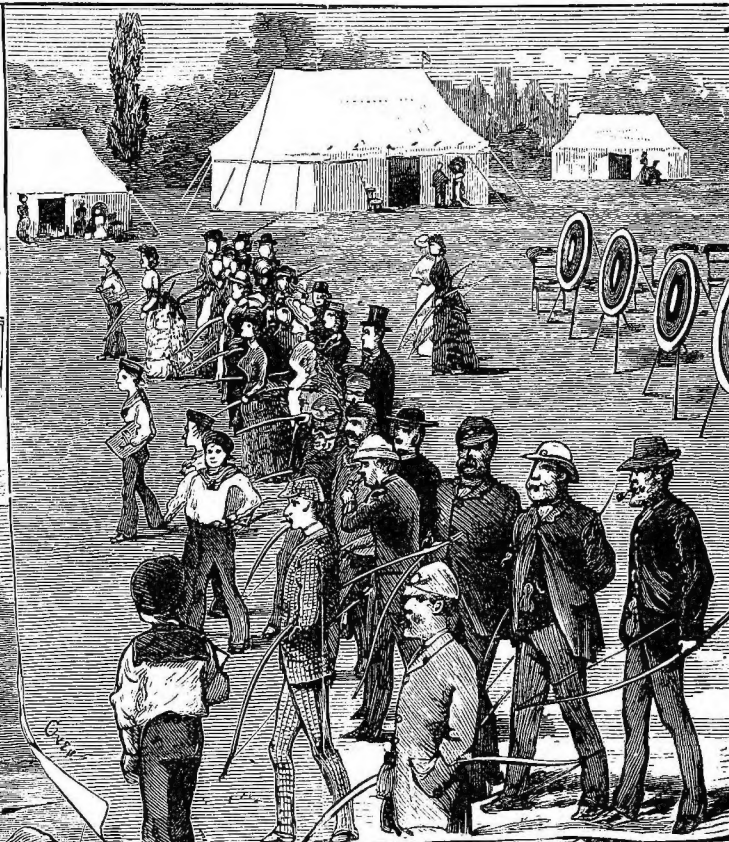


SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. BLAKE AND HIS SERVANT, THADY KANE

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN GALWAY



Fair Toxophilites on the War-path

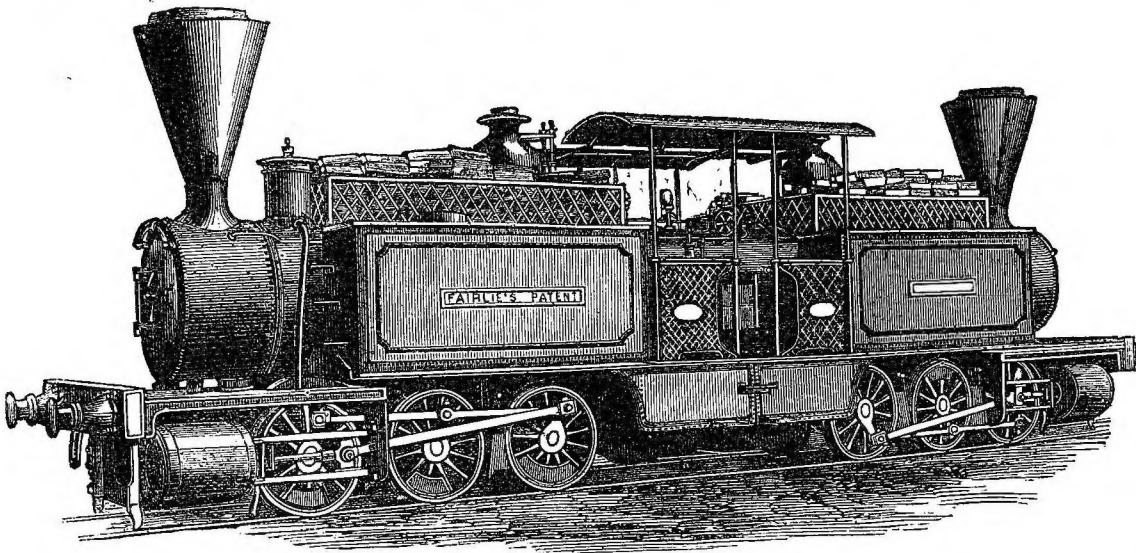


NOTES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE ARCHERY MEETING

It is approached on either side by about a mile and a half of gradient, of about three feet in a hundred. It measures 550 feet in length, with ten piers; it stands 100 feet high in the centre, is constructed at a curve of 325 feet radius, extending to rather more than a semi-circle, viz., to 186 degrees; and it has a lift or tilt of 6½ inches, with guard rails, so as to secure a perfect immunity from the centrifugal force.

On looking at the train, which our engraving represents as coming over the bridge, it will be observed that the locomotive is of a peculiar form. It is one of Fairlie's patent double engines, a class of locomotives which have been pronounced indispensable for working through the Sierra Madre.

Annexed we give a full drawing of one of these engines. Their facility of movement over curves is a distinguishing feature belong-



ing to them, and their power of traction is very great; and perhaps we might say that the Mexican Railway could not have been worked without them, as there is to be found a gradient on it of as much as one in four, for the length of thirteen miles. These locomotives have a force of 24,000 lbs. at rails, and have hauled train loads of 170 tons gross from Orizaba up that gradient to the Boca del Monte. The greater the capacities of locomotives the less the necessity of reducing gradients and extending curves in construction; and therefore the cheaper the works.

LORD RONALD GOWER'S MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE

See page 39.

NOTE.—With respect to our engraving of "An Unpleasant Journey" (published in No. 648, April 29), we omitted to acknowledge the name of Franz Hanfstaengl, of Munich, in connection with the photograph from which the illustration was engraved.

of accommodation; but, with regard to the metropolis, the Act declared that the first election should take place on such day, as soon as might be after the passing of the Act, as the Education Department might appoint, and the result was that the first London Board was elected on the 29th of November, 1870. Yet this Board, set up by direct compulsion of the Act of Parliament, was beaten in the race for precedence by some of the large towns which were spontaneously moved to the adoption of the School Board system; for School Boards were elected in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Rochdale, Leeds, and Sheffield a few days earlier than in London.

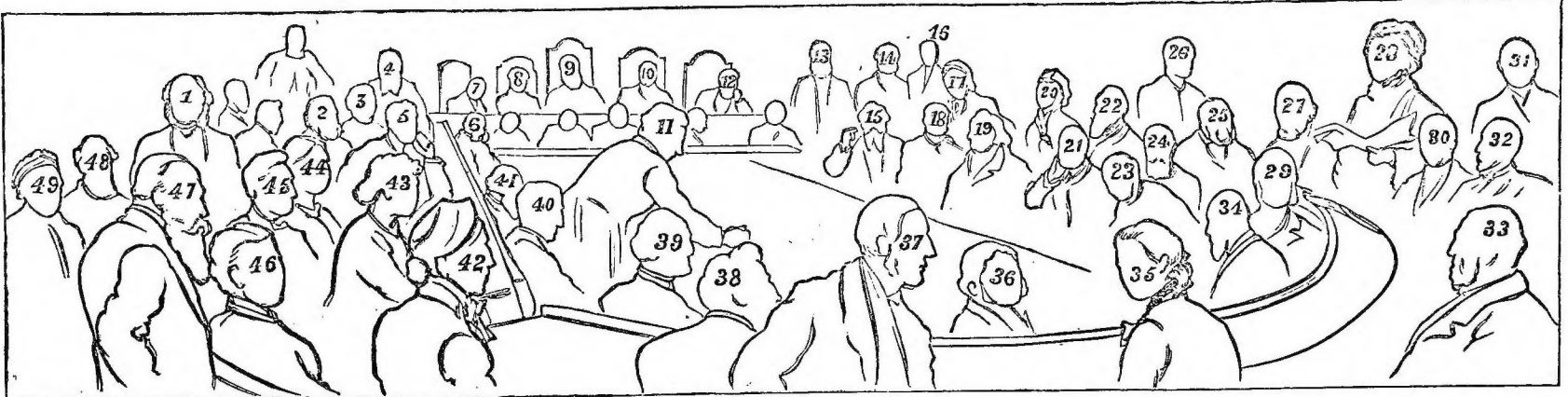
The Board Room in which these members are seated was opened for these meetings on the 30th September, 1874, on the resumption of business after the Long Vacation. It is worth mentioning in the

history of the Board that as the Act did not provide the means for the erection of such a building, the Board were under the necessity of procuring a special Act of Parliament to enable them to borrow money to build the house in which their business is carried on, and in April, 1872, the Statistical Committee drafted a Bill for that purpose, which went through the two Houses of Parliament without much difficulty. Since then, in the Education Act of 1876, general powers are given to School Boards to borrow money, subject to the approval of the Education Department, for the purpose of building School Board offices, and several fine buildings, not unworthy rivals of that upon the Victoria Embankment, have been erected in the larger towns of the Northern counties.

In the chairman's seat at this meeting of the School Board for London sits Mr. Edward North Buxton, the third of the chairmen in these nearly twelve years since the Board first met, the late Lord Lawrence being the first, and the late Sir Charles Reed the second. In London only have the School Board power under the Act to pay the Chairman a salary if they think fit, as if he were

almost without exception on the same side of the division list, questions may arise sooner or later in which Mr. Freeman will be seen at last, and for the moment, to belong to a somewhat more advanced school than does Mr. Buxton. It has been the habit of the Board to have a Churchman and a Nonconformist at the same time as Chairman and Vice-Chairman. For the rest Mr. Freeman is time as Chairman and Vice-Chairman. For the rest Mr. Freeman is one of the orators of the Board, a fact to be specially noted only on those rare occasions, more likely to happen at public meetings than on School Board questions than at Board meetings, when a man of sense and modesty may indulge in eloquence; and he is—as the Board's Chancellor of the Exchequer during a long series of years—an undoubtedly able and skilful financier. Mr. Freeman, like Mr. Buxton, is one of the original members of the Board, and, like most of those who settled down to the work from the first, he may be said to have devoted a larger share of attention to the School Board than he can possibly have given to any other serious occupation in life.

The Chairmen of Committees of the London Board occupy positions which may be compared with those of Secretaries of State for the Government at Westminster. They perform an enormous amount of work, they are of necessity great masters of School Board law and School Board administration, and their responsibility is very serious. In some respects the School Management Committee is the one which most taxes the energy and devotion to work of the members of Committee, and more particularly of their Chairmen. The present Chairman of the School Management Committee is the Rev. Mark Wilks. He succeeded in that office his intimate personal friend and co-worker on the Committee, the late Rev. John Rodgers, and there cannot be a doubt that the greater part of his days and some of his nights are devoted to the business of the Committee. Mr. Wilks is not an original member, but he has been on the Board many years. He came in on a casual vacancy in Finsbury, after a single-handed encounter with Lord Francis Hervey, winning the election on the popular ticket by a good round majority. Mr. Wilks is a man of mark on the Board, a skilful debater, and a champion of the advanced section when any great question is to the fore. The Committee next in importance—if not equal to the School Management—is the Bye-Laws Committee. This chair was vacated by Mr. Edward North Buxton on his appointment as Chairman, and fell to Mr. Sydney C. Buxton, a young member of great promise, both as a spokesman and as an administrator. He is cousin to the Chairman, and like the Chairman he was a defeated Liberal candidate at the last Parliamentary election, when he contested the borough of Boston. Judging from his work at the London Board, Mr. Sydney Buxton is likely to make his mark on a higher platform of public life in years to come. Of the Statistical Committee the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., brother to Lord Stanley of Alderley, is Chairman. Though not one of the original members of the Board, he may be regarded as perhaps the leader of the advanced section, a bold and ruthless champion of the Board School system against the Denominational system and against all comers, a man who is likely to give a good account of himself in public affairs in the next ten years. Mr. Spicer is the new Chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee, occupying the position rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Scrutton in consequence of events arising out of the St. Paul's Industrial Schools scandal. He is a representative of the City, ardently attached to the Board School cause, and has already become popular on the Board by his business-like qualities as Chairman of this Committee. Mr. Benjamin Lucraft, one of the most genuine and faithful of all the artisan representatives in public affairs, is Chairman of the Educational Endowments Committee. He has been a member of the Board from the first election in 1870, and while some of his views have seemed strange to men who have looked at working-



KEY TO "A MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON"

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|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Rev. H. D. Pearson, M.A. (Hackney) | 9. E. North Buxton, Esq. (Tower Hamlets, Chairman of the Board) | 16. George Potter, Esq. (Westminster) | 25. William Pearce, Esq. (Tower Hamlets) | 35. Miss Edith Simcox (Westminster) | 42. Miss Helen Taylor (Southwark) |
| 2. Arthur Mills, Esq. (Marylebone) | 10. G. H. Croad, Esq. (Clerk of the Board) | 17. Mrs. A. Westlake (Marylebone) | 26. Sydney C. Buxton, Esq. (Westminster) | 36. Rev. J. R. Diggle, M.A. (Marylebone) | 43. Miss Muller (Lambeth) |
| 3. Alexander Hawkins, Esq. (Southwark) | 11. Rev. Samuel Wainwright, D.D. (Finsbury) | 18. Benjamin Lucraft, Esq. (Finsbury) | 27. Rev. T. D. C. Morse (Greenwich) | 37. Professor Gladstone, F.R.S. (Chelsea) | 44. Mrs. Webster (Chelsea) |
| 4. Rev. G. M. Murphy (Lambeth) | 12. F. H. Bramley, Esq. (Minuting Clerk) | 19. James Stiff, Esq. (Lambeth) | 28. Mrs. E. Surr (Finsbury) | 38. J. J. Jones, Esq., F.R.G.S. (Hackney) | 45. Rev. J. J. Coxhead, M.A. (Marylebone) |
| 5. Stanley Kemp-Welch, Esq. (Lambeth) | 13. Thomas L. Roberts, Esq. (Finsbury) | 20. Miss M. E. Richardson (Southwark) | 29. C. R. White, Esq. (Lambeth) | 39. Rev. Brymer Belcher, M.A. (Westminster) | 46. Mrs. F. Fenwick Miller (Hackney) |
| 6. T. Scrutton, Esq. (Tower Hamlets) | 14. W. Sutton Gover, Esq. (City of London) | 21. B. S. Olding, Esq. (Hackney) | 30. James Ross, Esq. (Westminster) | 40. Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart. (Finsbury) | 47. H. Spicer, Esq. (City of London) |
| 7. Sydney Gedge Esq. (Solicitor to the Board) | 15. Rev. Mark Wilks (Finsbury) | 22. Thomas E. Heller, Esq. (Lambeth) | 31. E. C. Corry, Esq. (Southwark) | 41. Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D. (Marylebone) | 48. The Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M.P. (Marylebone) |
| 8. Robert Freeman, Esq. (Chelsea, Vice-Chairman) | | 23. Colonel Lenox Prendergast (Tower Hamlets) | 32. Edward Jones, Esq. (Hackney) | | 49. Miss R. Davenport-Hill (City of London) |
| | | 24. Henry Gover, Esq. (Greenwich) | 33. Captain Henry Berkeley, R.N. (Chelsea) | | |
| | | | 34. W. H. Bonnewell, Esq. (City) | | |

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON IN SESSION

OUR engraving represents what may be called the fourth Parliament of the London School Board, assembled in their Board Room on the Victoria Embankment, at one of their Thursday afternoon weekly meetings. Strict accuracy of phraseology prescribes "School Board for London" as the proper designation of this body, while the two thousand and odd provincial Boards in England and Wales are officially known by the more common form of expression, as "Liverpool School Board," "Manchester School Board," &c. This distinction arises out of the fact that, while every Board under Mr. Forster's Act, except that of the metropolis, is elected by a single process of polling for the whole district, the London Board is a composite body, made up of representatives from the ten divisions, coincident with the ten Parliamentary boroughs which form the area of this vast capital—the City of London, Chelsea, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, and Westminster. These divisions send members to the School Board Parliament in proportion to their population, from the City, which is the smallest and sends four members, to Marylebone, which is the largest and sends seven members,—the whole house consisting of fifty members. Though all the School Boards are under the triennial system the elections do not come round at the same time, for the reason that, with one notable exception, the establishment of School Boards was, under certain conditions and limitations, optional with the inhabitants of the respective districts, and hence their history has not a simultaneous beginning. The one notable exception is the case before us, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and the rest might obtain an order at once for the election of a School Board, or take time to consider, or wait until the failure to provide sufficient school accommodation should bring down after awhile a compulsory order to elect a School Board for the purpose of making good the deficiency

a Secretary of State, and also, if they think fit, to place in the chair a gentleman who is not an elected member of the Board. Both these questions have been under discussion in their turn by the Board, but hitherto no salary has ever been paid to the chairman, and they have not gone outside their body for a gentleman to preside over them. Mr. Edward North Buxton has been a member of the Board from the first election in 1870. He was for many years Chairman of the Bye-Laws Committee, responsible for the important work of administering the law of compulsory attendance at school, and he was Vice-Chairman during the short interval between the death of the former Vice-Chairman, the Rev. John Rodgers, and the decease of the late chairman, Sir Charles Reed. To those who study the politics of the London School Board, which may be regarded as almost a separate branch of the science of public affairs, Mr. Edward North Buxton is known as a consistent and able member of what may be called the Right Centre. He is a thorough and unqualified advocate of the School Board system, but he does not belong to that section which has during all these years been eager that Parliament should go a long step further and make the Board Schools practically universal. As what is called in other spheres a Liberal Churchman, he believes there is abundant room for Board Schools and Voluntary Schools to work on side by side, but he affords no comfort or encouragement to those friends of the voluntary system whose zeal takes the form of jealousy of the Board Schools. Practically, in the performance of the Board's work, and hardly less in dealing with controversial subjects, Mr. Robert Freeman, the Vice-Chairman, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, would seem to an observer to be of the same type of School Board politics as Mr. Buxton. There is the same moderation of tone in both, and the same preference for the practical over the controversial elements of the work. But there is this material difference, that Mr. Freeman is a Nonconformist, and though the names of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman may be looked for

class questions from the outside, he has never been driven from any one of his positions, and he has had, perhaps, a greater influence on the policy of the Board than any other member fighting from a standpoint which was not that of a party, or even of a section. Of the Works Committee, Mr. Stiff, a good, sound, practical representative of the Board School policy, has been Chairman for some years, and the learned and gifted Dr. Gladstone, the advocate of science teaching, is Chairman of the Store Committee, which has charge of that "requisition list" of school books which the publishers have attacked, with but little success, in the past few weeks.

The so-called School Board Party, which has always had a majority during these eleven years, and is stronger now than at any former triennial period, has among its other regular supporters, Mr. Henry Gover, Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. B. S. Olding, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Stanley Kemp-Welch, the Rev. Dr. Angus, Mr. William Pearce, and Mr. George Potter, Mr. Lucraft's colleague in the artisan representation. Of the Church party the Rev. T. D. C. Morse is one who has shown a great desire for the progress of the work, apart from party feeling, while watching carefully the interests of the Denominational schools. The Rev. H. D. Pearson is another moderate member of the Church party, while the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wainwright is almost a fierce champion of the Church Schools, and the Rev. J. R. Diggle is a very active and able Church member, a determined opponent of the thoroughgoing policy of Mr. Lyulph Stanley. A somewhat more pacific representative of the same party, and at the same time a man of much ability, is the Rev. J. J. Coxhead. Mr. Thomas E. Heller, Secretary to the National Union of Elementary Teachers, is an able and devoted representative of interests of the schools from the standpoint of the teachers.

The great Vestry party, the economists, the denouncers of the whole spirit of the Board School policy, are Mr. Bonnewell, Mr. James Ross, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. C. R. White, and in a somewhat less

pronounced degree Captain Henry Berkeley, R.N., and Mr. E. C. Corry. The latter is one of the two Roman Catholic members, the other being Colonel Lenox Prendergast, an earnest champion of the interests of his Church in the schools, but at the same time a good friend to education, a man of polished manners and speech, who devotes great attention to the question of the reclamation of poor children through the means of the Industrial Schools.

The lady members take a large share in the Board's business. All the world is familiar with the parts played by Mrs. Surr, Miss Helen Taylor, Mrs. Fenwick-Miller, and one or two others in the St. Paul's School question. They are all ladies of exceptional ability and earnestness in the work. Mrs. Westlake is a not less able champion of what Mrs. Fenwick-Miller has called "the official ring," and an opponent of the line of policy of late adopted by Mrs. Surr's section. Miss Muller and Miss Simcox are both good and earnest workers on the Board, and Miss R. Davenport Hill, Mrs. Webster, and Miss Richardson are quiet helpers.

It is difficult to mention all, in the brief space at our disposal. Mr. W. Sutton Gover is a city member who generally supports the majority; Mr. Thomas Lee Roberts, a clever barrister and a good speaker, has disappointed the majority by very often going against them when they have thought they had a claim upon him for his vote; Mr. J. J. Jones is a philanthropist, who sometimes takes an eccentric view of questions about which other men may be easily counted upon on one side or the other. Mr. Arthur Mills is a great Denominationalist; Mr. A. Hawkins is a supporter of the majority. The Rev. Brymer Belcher is a moderate member of the Clerical party.

The three other portraits are those of the very able and accomplished clerk, Mr. George Hector Croad, of his ingenious and indefatigable assistant, Mr. Bramley, and of Mr. Gedge, the Board's experienced and learned legal adviser.

There are three or four members who were not present when the sketch was taken. Dr. Benjamin Richardson, distinguished in Sanitary Science and Medicine, is almost a new member, but he has already induced the Board to remedy the sanitary defects of their Board Room and offices. Mr. J. Ebenezer Saunders is a very active advocate of popular education. Mr. G. W. Richardson watches the doings of the Board from the point of view of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Mr. Spencer C. Charrington, one of the younger members, is a fair and moderate representative of the Church interest.

RICHARD GOWING



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT continues to attract a large share of public attention. The gathering last week at Willis's Rooms, to which admission was by ticket, and which has, therefore, been scoffed at as a mere party move, was nevertheless of a significant character. Mr. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., presided, and amongst the speakers who severely criticised the conduct and policy of the Government were Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir E. Temple, and Messrs. Stanhope and Chaplin. Speaking at the Cobden Club meeting on Saturday, the Earl of Kimberley said the Government, not being in favour of aggression, desired to confine itself to the protection of British interests, while respecting the interests of other countries. In inviting the advice and concord of all the European Powers on the Egyptian question they had taken what they believed to be the just course, and that, come what might, they should know how to defend the interests and honour of the nation. Earl Derby, who presided, said that no Ministers were less likely to err on the side of aggression or of panic than Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville; and they also had experience and judgment enough, in the improbable case of an emergency arising, to appreciate the necessity and the duty of self-defence.—M. de Lesseps, who is now staying in London, on Monday received a deputation from the International Peace Association, whom he assured that an attack on Egypt by England or any other Power would result in the immediate destruction of the Suez Canal, which, in his opinion, was in no other danger whatever. Moreover, he feared that any isolated action on the part of this country would lead to a rupture with France—a calamity the extent of which could not be exaggerated.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL works have been stopped; the applications for an injunction on behalf of the Board of Trade having resulted in the defendants agreeing to the issue of an order, which, however, allows the draining and ventilation of the portion already cut be kept up, pending the settlement of the case, the Companies disputing the contention that the Crown is owner of the sea bed below water-mark.—On Saturday M. de Lesseps visited the works, and afterwards lunched with Sir E. Watkin, who, referring to the legal proceedings above mentioned, expressed his willingness to go to prison for the tunnel's sake, and was consoled by his distinguished guest, who expressed his admiration of the work, and his firm belief that it would tend to promote peace and concord between England and France, an opinion which he reiterated a day or two afterwards when waited on by deputations from the Peace Association and the East London Dock labourers, and also at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club.

THE LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE is now fairly established, the inaugural meeting having been held on Wednesday under the presidency of Lord Elcho, who explained that its object was to defend the rights of labour as well as of property from undue interference by the State; among those who support the movement are the Duke of Sutherland, Lords Shaftesbury, Grey, Penzance, Bramwell, Fortescue, Brabourne, Somers, Wharmcliffe, and Dunraven, and many members of the House of Commons. The minimum annual subscription has been fixed at a shilling, to enable working men to become members.

FENIAN ALARMS AND RUMOURS.—A fortnight ago, as a train stopped at Kildwick, a few miles from Saltire, on the Midland Railway, a passenger handed a parcel to the porters, saying it had been left in the carriage by a man who had alighted at Shipley. When opened, it was found to contain what were at first supposed to be Fenian explosives, but which turned out to be pyrotechnic bombs and lights for use on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bradford. The heavy penalty for carrying explosive material in such a careless way was doubtless the reason why they were not claimed.—Some alarm has been created at Chester by the sudden disappearance from the Salt and Brine Works at Runcorn of an Irish navy, who was found to have stolen ten pounds of nitro-glycerine, with which he had been entrusted for tannelling.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, being the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in London by a brilliant assembly at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and by a ball and *soirée* at the Freemasons' Tavern.—At Ennismore the anniversary was made the occasion of a meeting, convened by three "suspects" who have recently been set at liberty, and held on the heights of Cruckagh, at which a resolution was passed renewing their pledges of friendship and sympathy with the glorious Republic and those who have worked so nobly for their holy cause; and promising that, in spite of coercion and intimidation, they would never yield until they accomplished their object—"the overthrow of despotism and the establishment of our national independence."

A DEPUTATION OF MAORI CHIEFS, Hirini Taiwhanga, Wiremu Puhī Te Hīhi, and Hakena Parore, all of the Ngāpuhi tribe, have arrived in this country with presents for the Queen, and an address appealing against alleged repeated breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi, by the colonial authorities.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BRIGHTON has been investigated by Sir T. Bazalgette, whose reassuring report has been published by the Corporation as the best reply to the expressions of the *Lancet*, in respect of which an action for libel has been commenced.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS held its annual meeting last week, Lord Aberdare presiding, and the Princess Beatrice presenting fifty special prizes awarded to young men and women for essays on the subject of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Forster, M.P., who was one of the speakers, told how he had once astonished a lady who had invited him to a pigeon-shooting match by telling her that, although a good deal older than herself, he hoped to live to see the time when men and women could only indulge in such "sport" at the risk of being prosecuted and sentenced to hard labour.—*Après* of the work of this Society, we note that a gentleman-farmer in the Isle of Wight has just been sentenced to three months' hard labour for torturing and killing a mare "because she was sulky."

WATER ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday last week an excursion steamer from Newcastle ran aground on the Bondy Carr Rocks, some thirty miles south of Berwick, but was ultimately got off in safety. As soon as the ship struck thirteen of the passengers jumped into one of the lifeboats, thus breaking her away from the davits, the tackle being not strong enough to support their weight. Two were rescued, but the others were drowned.—A large number of other boating fatalities are also reported.



MADAME RISTORI's reappearance in London after an absence of nine years may be regarded as a fulfilment of a sort of unfulfilled promise. It was in the month of June, 1873, that this distinguished Italian actress, taking a farewell of London at the Opera Comique, played at a single morning performance in the sleep-walking scene in *Macbeth*—the distinguishing feature of this episode being that, instead of adopting the Italian version as theretofore, she spoke for the first time the original lines of the poet. It is true that shortly afterwards, in a provincial town, she bade a solemn adieu to the English stage; but every one knows that custom permits at least two such ceremonies to every popular performer, and that even a third and fourth return from a formal retirement is not by any means a rare event. Clearly this partial attempt to impersonate one of the creations of the world's greatest dramatist in the poet's own language indicated ambition to tread in that path which so many foreign performers have entered upon with more or less lack of success. Unfortunately the purpose has been delayed so long that Time has robbed the actress of something of the old charm of her presence. Her once beautiful and still expressive countenance tells now but too plainly of the vanished years since she first electrified English audiences in *Medea* and *Rosamunda* and in Mosenthal's beautiful play of *Deborah*. But the fire of genius is still there, and the bodily and mental energy seemed at DRURY LANE on Monday evening to have suffered little abatement. Her performance of the part of the terrible wife of the Scottish usurper remains one of the finest of her achievements, while it is invested with the additional interest attaching to her effort to speak the noble verse of Shakespeare. Her accent nine years ago was remarkably little disfigured by foreign peculiarities. It does not strike one now as much improved, but the task is a heavier one. To master the few lines of the sleeping scene is one thing; to play the entire part, with all its fleeting moods of guilty communion, of courtly blandishments, of horrible persuasiveness, of dire and cruel purpose, of settled melancholy, and unavailing remorse, is something indeed different. Throughout these scenes the actress displays the power both of the woman of genius and of the consummate artist. The terror and fascination of the picture is complete, though it is still in the sleep-walking scene that its power is most felt. Her long-drawn breath, her chilly shudders, her worn, dejected tones, her involuntary return in her dream fancies to the old scenes of dissimulation and blood—all in the weird key of Dreamland—produce a curious effect on the imagination, and stamp the play with the awful moral of the poet's tale. As is too commonly the case when "show" performers make their appearance, Madame Ristori is so poorly supported that the force of her own impersonation is necessarily weakened by her surroundings. The precise way in which "great Dennis roared like ox at slaughter" cannot now, perhaps, be known, but if Pope's line is not overcharged we may assume that it bore some sort of resemblance to the roaring tones in which Mr. Rignold, when he does not happen to be whispering mysteriously, delivers the words of *Macbeth*. The best performance among the male members of the company is that of Mr. Barnes, whose performance of Macduff is spirited, and consistently maintained.

M. Sardou's *Divorçons* at the Gaiety does not show Madame Chaumont to the best advantage. The play itself is a farcical comedy—or, in plain English, a protracted farce of a very unpleasantly suggestive character; and assuredly Madame Chaumont's tones, gestures, and movements in the character of Cyprienne do little to mitigate these objectionable features.

On Tuesday next a special *matinée* will take place at TOOLE'S Theatre in aid of the new "School of Dramatic Art." Mr. Toole, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. George Grossmith will take part in the performances.

The last morning performance of *The Parvenu* will be given at the COURT Theatre to-day. The season at the GLOBE Theatre also terminates to-day.

The ST. JAMES'S Theatre closes for the vacation on Saturday next. At the VAUDEVILLE Theatre this morning and evening the performances will be for the benefit of Mr. Thomas Thorne. Holcroft's *Road to Ruin* will be revived for the occasion.

On Monday next the well-known amateur performers known as "The Irish Amateurs" will commence a week's performances at the Gaiety with Messrs. Stephens and Solomon's comic opera of *Billy Taylor*.

Mr. Hollingshead's regular company will return to the Gaiety on the 7th of August, in Mr. Burnand's burlesque entitled *Whittington*.

At the ALHAMBRA "Marian, the Giant Amazon Queen," is announced to make her first appearance in England this evening in the Silver Armour Scene in *Babil and Bijou*. This young lady, who is only sixteen years of age, is a native of Benkendorf, a village near the Thuringia Mountains, Germany. She has attained the remarkable height of eight feet two inches, and is still growing.

Madame Modjeska will, next Wednesday afternoon, assisted by Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson and Mr. G. W. Anson, take for the only time this season the part of Adrienne Lecouvreur, at a musical and dramatic entertainment at the COURT Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Popular Ballad Concert Committee. The first part of the entertainment will consist of a concert, in which the new Russian soprano, Mlle. de Adler, and several well-known amateurs will take part.



The "EIRA" SEARCH EXPEDITION reached Hammerfest on Monday.

THE MORGANATIC WIDOW OF THE LATE CZAR, Princess Dolgorouki, is going to settle in Germany, and intends to buy the magnificent estate of Muskau, belonging to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and which is one of the finest princely domains in the country.

A MARBLE STATUE OF MR. DARWIN has been decided upon by the Committee of the Darwin Memorial Fund as the most fitting memorial. If the trustees consent, the statue will be placed in the large hall of the British Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

THE SLAVE MARKET IN TURKEY is by no means a thing of the past. Only a week or two ago a girl was publicly sold as a slave by an old Turkish woman in the court of one of the most frequented Galata mosques. One person protested against the proceedings.

THE HYGIENE EXHIBITION at Berlin is to be opened next May on the same site occupied by the buildings lately burnt down. The Exhibition, however, will be planned on a less expensive scale, and the buildings will be as plain as possible, with the exception of one large central hall of glass and iron.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE is being imitated on a small scale in Northern Italy, where the labourers refuse to work unless they obtain better terms from the landlords. The poorer classes in the rural districts have long suffered bitterly from the petty oppressions of their superiors, and they now quote the example of the Irish, and declare that their wrongs are exactly similar, and deserve the same consideration. Every effort is being made to put down the agitation as quietly as possible, for fear of the movement spreading to other parts of the country. The districts round Parma and Brescia are most affected.

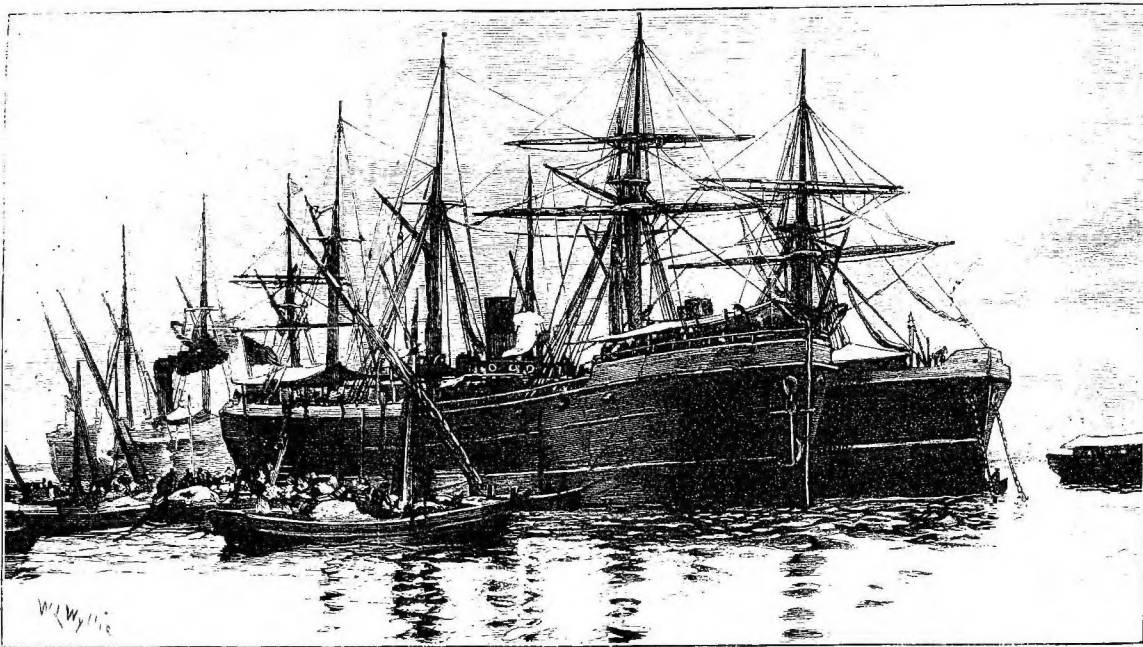
M. MEISSONIER HAS BEEN PAINTING THE RUINS OF THE TUILERIES before they disappear to be replaced by a Museum. Sitting at his easel in the midst of the *débris*, the renowned artist has depicted the remains of the Salle des Maréchaux with the names of the Great Napoleon's victories—Jena, Friedland—standing out in golden letters from the blackened ruins, and a corner of the walls of the chapel occupying the site of the theatre where the Convention formerly met. Now that the Government have decided to establish a Museum there, M. Clarté reminds us in the *Temps* that a similar proposal was advocated fifty years ago by Chateaubriand.

KING KALAKAUA OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS during his recent visit to Europe was much impressed with the poverty of every crowned head in one particular—not a single sovereign owned more than one throne. Moreover, he noticed that those thrones extant were very old, very uncomfortable, entirely out of fashion, and so rickety that it was dangerous to sit upon them. So His Majesty intends to teach his fellow potentates how to keep up their dignity, and we learn from the *New York Herald*, has ordered two brand-new thrones from Boston, one for every-day use, the other for high-days and holidays. Instead also of the shabby, antiquated, and shaky old things prized in Europe, King Kalakaua's thrones are to be made with every improvement, and so arranged that he can put up his feet when tired.

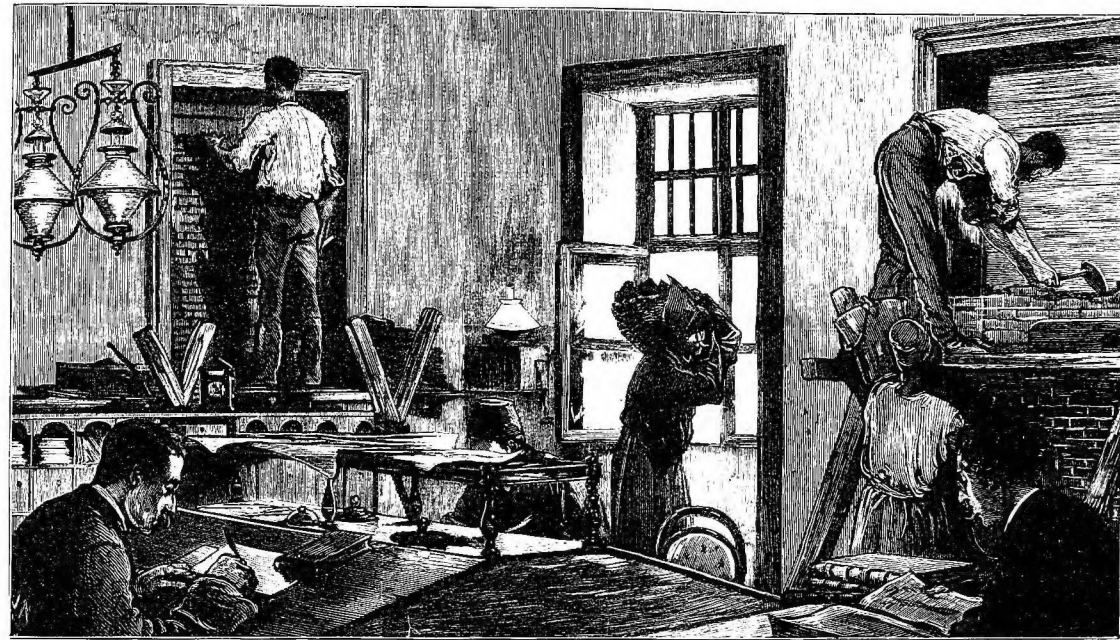
LONDON MORTALITY declined last week, and 1,303 deaths were registered against 1,387 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 84, being 108 below the average, and at the rate of 17.5 per 1,000. There were 51 from measles (a fall of 11), 30 from scarlet fever (a fall of 6), 12 from diphtheria (a decline of 7), 79 from whooping-cough (a decrease of 6), 1 from typhus fever, 11 from enteric fever (a rise of 4), and 41 from diarrhoea (a rise of 9). Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 212 (a rise of 14, and 11 above the average), of which 116 were attributed to bronchitis, and 60 to pneumonia. The death is reported of a widow, living in Hackney, from "senile decay," her age being stated to be 100 years. Different forms of violence caused 65 deaths; 53 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 10 from drowning and 16 of infants under one year from suffocation. There were 2,470 births registered, against 2,391 during the previous week, being 33 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 59.9 deg., and 1.9 deg. below the average.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY bought four more pictures of the Italian School from the Hamilton Collection last Saturday, but these later acquisitions are hardly so valuable as those of the previous week. Luca Signorelli's "Circumcision" is the most important, this fine large altar-piece, containing ten life-size figures, being purchased for 3,150*l.*, while a beautiful "Last Supper," attributed to Masaccio, but probably by some unknown master, and which is remarkable for its architectural details and the expressive heads of Christ and the Disciples, was acquired for 630*l.* A Portrait of Ludovico Cornaro, the Venetian (author of the work on "Longevity," written at the age of 100), attributed to Domenico Theotocopuli, called Il Greco, the imitator and companion of Titian, was bought for 330*l.*, this being the first work of this painter owned by the National Gallery, and 315*l.* were paid for an "Allegory," said to be the work of Pontormo, but ascribed by some authorities to the Florentine, Francesco Ubertini. The State was expected to buy both Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated "Laughing Boy,"—considered the gem of the Fontibell pictures—and the "Portrait of a Youth" by the rare master Antonello da Messina, but the former was sold to a private purchaser for 2,205*l.*, and the latter for 514*l.* The Irish National Gallery carried off two works—a large "Resurrection" by Bonifazio for 230*l.*, and Leonardo da Vinci's "Portrait of a Gentleman" in a crimson costume, with landscape background, for 215*l.*

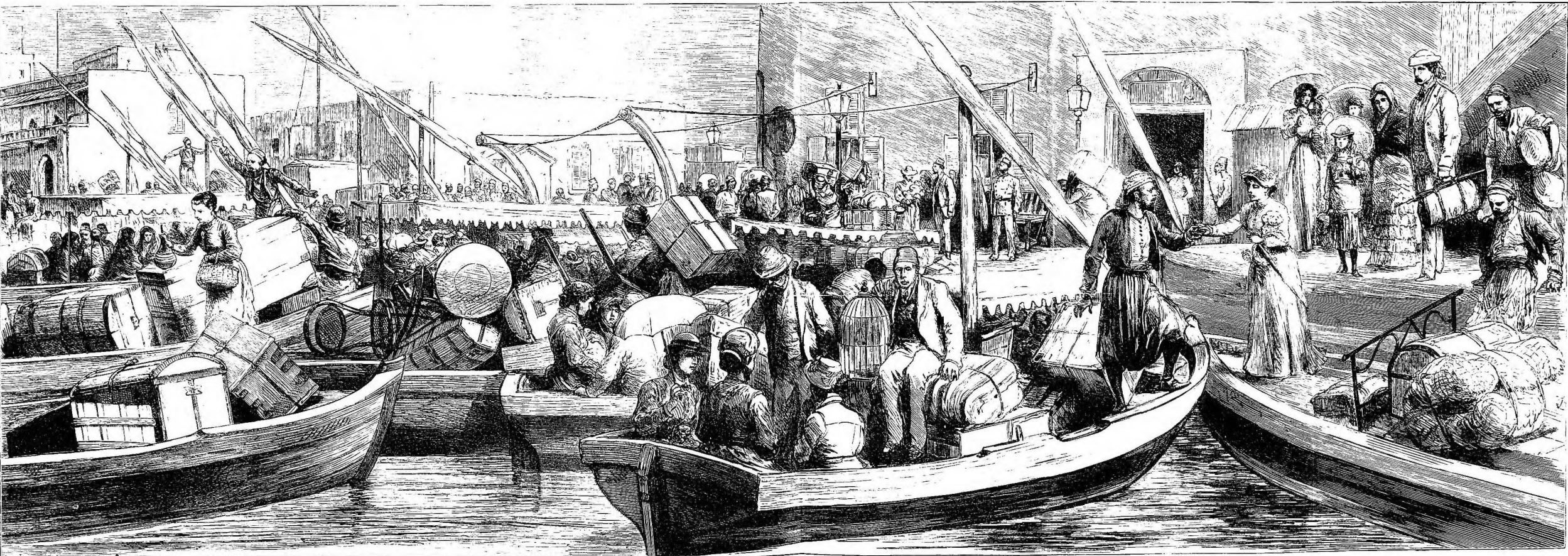
THE BRITISH MUSEUM has grown enormously both in popularity and in the varied contents of its galleries within the last thirteen years. While the number of visitors has increased from 448,516 in 1878 to 764,405 in 1881, the building itself is by no means large enough now for its needs, notwithstanding the removal of the Natural History Department to South Kensington, and the erection of a new Gallery for Greek and Roman Sculpture by means of the White Bequest. Extensive additions were made to all departments last year, varying from the 28,284 volumes and periodicals and the remaining 53,750 items of newspapers, music, and other printed matter in the Library, to the 88,098 specimens in the Natural History section, the 77 chalk Italian landscapes, and the etchings and drawings in the Print Room, the late Mr. Burges' bequest of devotional books, armour, and ivories, and a mass of antiquities, coins, &c. The value of the collection for study is shown by the statement that last year 15,000 visits for this purpose were made to the Sculpture Galleries, and 10,890 to the Natural History Collections—these numbers having nearly doubled in five years, while 134,273 similar visits were paid to the Reading Room. Most of the last were those of daily students whose diligence and conduct is spoken of as most exemplary. One of the most valuable practices last year was a course of Geological Lectures, delivered according to a bequest, in order to promote direct instruction from the collections.



VESSELS OF REFUGE IN HARBOUR, CHARTERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT



PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A RISING—BRICKING UP THE WINDOWS OF THE BANK OF EGYPT



EMBARKATION OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT—THE FLIGHT FROM ALEXANDRIA

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—The prospects of a satisfactory settlement are as far distant as ever, and foreign intervention is becoming more and more imminent. Peaceful and diplomatic means have so utterly failed to repress Arabi and restore order that, as Turkey continues averse to sending her troops, the plan of despatching a mixed force—probably French, English, and Italian—finds increasing favour with the Powers. The Porte's objections to employ force in Egypt are twofold—either the Turkish soldiery may fraternise with the malcontents, and so swell the movement, or if met with decided opposition, Turkey will lay herself open to the charge of putting down a righteous national spirit for the benefit of Europeans, and thus lose prestige in the Mahomedan world. It was hoped that a way out of the difficulty was found by summoning Arabi to Constantinople, so that a refusal would place him in open revolt against his Suzerain, but Arabi warily promises to come, and discreetly delays his visit as long as possible. Still Turkish intervention continues to be most favoured by the Conference—so far as may be gathered from the remarkably well-kept secrets of the meetings, which have given rise to the saying, "Silent as a member of the Conference"—and it is stated that the Ambassadors have been instructed to adhere to Lord Dufferin's proposal, and to issue a Collective Note to the Sultan, inviting him to take immediate energetic measures. Should he still remain obstinate, the alternative will be a joint intervention of the Powers. In his turn, Abdul Hamid begins to see the evil effects of his refusal to join the Conference. Threatened with the loss of German support—for Prince Bismarck is disgusted with Turkish duplicity, and now leans towards England—and impressed by the British decisive and warlike attitude, the Sultan is reported to have sent a confidential communication to the Plenipotentiaries, offering to take part in the Conference under certain conditions. These are mostly unacceptable, but even the fact that the Porte has taken the initiative for an exchange of views with the Powers is a step in advance, and shows the influence of the opinions of many high officials at Constantinople, who fear that Turkey's abstention will completely isolate her, and effectively strengthen the European Concert. Further signs that the Porte's policy is likely to be modified are shown in the rumoured changes in the Ministry at Constantinople, while Turkey will not be able to maintain much longer the assertion that Dervish's mission is successful, considering that the Commissioners and the Egyptian Ministry have come almost to an open rupture.

Indeed, Arabi is fast giving up all sign of submission to the Porte, and assuming a more defiant attitude. He has again set to work on the Alexandria defences, and owing to the threatening preparations Admiral Seymour remonstrated with the Egyptian Government and was told that the preparations were not made with any hostile intention. As the arming of the forts continued, however, the British Admiral was to make a formal communication on the subject on Thursday, declaring that unless the works are abandoned he will open the bombardment.

Nevertheless Arabi resolutely declares that he will fight to the last against foreign armed interference, be it Turkish or European, and that although Egypt does not desire war, she is bound to defend herself if attacked. Still this need not create panic, nor interfere with business. He alleges that Alexandria is so well fortified that he could easily prevent troops from landing, but foreign observers consider that the fleet could silence the forts in half an hour, while, without under-estimating the zeal of the Egyptian troops, their number is comparatively small, though recruits are being impressed from all quarters, a large contingent being formed from the natives out of work. Arabi wants a levy *en masse* of the population, and supports his proposal by a "fetwa" from one of the Ulemas, stating that war with Turkey would be lawful in the case of armed intervention on her part. At the same time the Ministry are making strenuous efforts to restore confidence, and both Dervish Pasha and Ragheb have issued proclamations to the Europeans, asking them to stay and resume business, as there is no further danger. These assurances, however, produce little effect, in the face of the insulting and threatening attitude of the natives, and nearly the whole of the European population have taken up their abode in the harbour, where almost all the business is transacted. Here, by-the-by, there are now thirty-two war vessels, fourteen of which are English and six French. Most of the respectable natives are equally eager to get away, but they cannot now obtain passports, and the Government threaten to confiscate the property of all Egyptians unpatriotic enough to leave the country in her time of need. Thus Alexandria remains in her normal state of alarm, and has suffered from fresh panics, owing to the ships in harbour dressing and firing salutes on two holidays—the Sultan's *fête* day and the anniversary of American independence. The city presents a very desolate appearance, long lines of shops are closed, and only an occasional passer-by is seen, save soldiers, of whom 11,000 are quartered in and about Alexandria. This state of anarchy is reckoned to cost Egypt some 10,000*l.* a day, and as business throughout the country is almost entirely at a standstill it will be long before Egypt recovers from the present disasters. Want is spreading to the interior, owing to a large number of natives being out of employ, and, though provisions are fairly cheap, the Ministry will shortly be obliged to establish outdoor relief. Most distress is felt upon the Nile, and although the river is rising most favourably this year, even this circumstance may ruin the cotton crop, as the banks of the rivers and canals are now completely neglected. At Suez the inhabitants are rapidly departing, the Bedouins coming in to buy their property cheap, and the alarmist rumours respecting the Canal still prevail. To return to Alexandria, the Khédive is better, and has received the new French Consul-General, M. de Vorges, while a new Governor has been appointed, Zulfikar Pasha, there having been some trouble to induce any able man to take office.

Both in Europe and Asia Egyptian affairs are engrossing public attention to the exclusion of domestic subjects. INDIA in particular is greatly excited respecting any stoppage in the Suez Canal as likely to threaten Indian trade and interfere with the shortest homeward route, the journey by the Cape being over 5,000 miles farther. Great enthusiasm prevails for the despatch of Indian troops to Egypt, and every preparation is being made by the Government, while merchant steamers are declining ordinary freight, so as to be available for troop purposes. The officers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and it is pointed out that the native regiments would not only be best suited to the climate, but would be eager to undertake the service. If needed the expeditionary force will consist of 6,800 men, one-third of the strength being European. ITALY has defined her attitude in a statement to the Chamber by Signor Mancini, who declared that though Italy did not desire to interfere in internal Egyptian politics she would co-operate with the Powers in restoring order and the independence of the Khédive, and, while sympathising in a limited degree with the national aspirations of the Egyptians, would promote the general interests of Europe while pursuing a peace policy. Italy had no egotistical aim in view, but could not forget that the Suez Canal was not only a matter of European but of Italian interest, Italy in this matter coming after England. RUSSIA is greatly exercised respecting the proposed expedition, and the *Golos* warns

us that our military resources are small, while the Egyptians are not to be despised, winding up with the somewhat spiteful reminder that the army which the Egyptians are to face is the same that not so long ago was thrice worsted by the Boers. The *Novoe Vremya* also remarks that England is approaching a critical point in her history.

FRANCE meanwhile has somewhat altered her position, and temporarily sinking national jealousy for once, is fairly willing to acknowledge that England possesses superior interests in the matter. Still she is by no means inclined to let her neighbour act alone, and proposes to intervene in Egypt in connection with England, Italy, and Greece. Military preparations are accordingly being made with great zeal. Toulon is particularly active, the naval reserves are being concentrated there, and several new vessels fitted out with unusual despatch, while the evolutionary squadron of eight vessels is to cruise off the Tunisian coast to be near at hand. Moreover the Channel fishermen have been forbidden to start for their usual summer cruise in the North Sea. It is curious to note how the majority of the French Press have argued themselves round to the other side of the question, and while still accusing England of duplicity, and warning the Government against allowing the Mediterranean to become an English lake, they urge the Cabinet to take some active step. They are delighted that their two old enemies England and Germany should be opposed to each other at the Conference, and the *Temps* exults that for the moment England has the better of Prince Bismarck.

Turning to France proper, the Chamber has again been discussing Tunisian affairs, and has granted the necessary funds for the cost of the late expedition. Altogether, the war expenses will amount to 3,560,000*l.* The dispute with Spain respecting the indemnification of the Spanish victims at Saïda is to be settled by the voting of the necessary credit, in readiness to pay over the money as soon as Spain has done her part by indemnifying the French sufferers. Apart from this the business of the House is unimportant, except a fresh outburst of anti-Clericalism. The splendid Church of the Sacred Heart, now being built at Montmartre, greatly enrages the Radicals, and a Bill to buy up the property has been referred to the Budget Committee.—PARIS is already decking herself with flags, and making preparations for the National *fête* next week, while the new Hotel de Ville is now free from scaffolding.

RUSSIA.—The Nihilist agitation continues the prominent topic, and it now appears that sedition is spreading gravely amongst the troops, particularly in the garrison of the Peter and Paul Fortress at St. Petersburg, who are in collusion with the political prisoners confined there. Punishments are being widely inflicted on the troops, and it has been discovered that many prisoners are kept in this fortress who were supposed to be safe in Siberia, while various unlawful indulgences were granted to them. Numbers of arrests have lately been made in St. Petersburg and Odessa.—The new Minister of the Interior is determined to repress the Jewish agitation, and severe sentences have been passed on the offenders at Balta. This severity has produced a good effect on the population, and the Jews and Christians are said to be on better terms than hitherto.

INDIA.—The Petroleum Bill still causes trouble, and discrepancies have been pointed out between the statements of the Home and Indian Governments on the subject. Moreover, as the petroleum has not been sent away, the shipping in the Hooghly and the neighbouring inhabitants are much alarmed at the proximity of such dangerous material.—Fuller accounts of the Madras floods show that the population of North Travancore are in great destitution from the total loss of houses and crops. While sleeping quietly in the middle of the night, whole lines of villages along the river banks were suddenly engulfed, and in many cases the roofs had to be cut open to rescue the inmates.—The Khonds maintain a threatening attitude, and the troops and European officials are obliged to remain on the spot to keep order, while the Khultas are afraid to return home.

IN AFGHANISTAN the Ameer continues particularly amiable to the British Envoy, and has assured him that, if properly supported by the Indian Government, he will be able to maintain his authority.

UNITED STATES.—Guiteau was hanged on the 30th ult., and the wretched man's last moments have been recorded with painful minuteness. Although he passed a restless night, and gave way to sudden fits of weeping during the morning, he preserved remarkable assurance to the end, ate a hearty breakfast, and spent his final hours in drawing out his will, composing a prayer and hymns, and persistently affirming that he had throughout done his Father's will, and was now "going home." After a brief paroxysm of fear on hearing the death-warrant, Guiteau walked calmly to the scaffold, where he read a portion of Scripture, and his dying prayer—a strange, profane effusion, wherein he reiterated that he was inspired by God to kill the President, declared that the nation would incur Heaven's eternal wrath for his execution, and that all his murderers would go to hell; styled President Arthur a coward and an ingrate, and yet stated that he died at peace with all. He then recited a doggerel poem he had written that day, describing a child talking to its parents, with the refrain, "I am going to the Lordy; I am so glad," while sobbing repeatedly, and according to his request the drop fell as he uttered the last words. The autopsy has shown that Guiteau's brain, though heavier than the average, was normally healthy. His body has been temporarily buried in the gaol, but will ultimately be given up to the family for interment. Meanwhile the anniversary of the late President's assassination has been observed at Washington by the laying of the corner-stone of the Garfield Memorial Church.

The strikes show symptoms of coming to an end. The ironworkers will probably yield to the masters, many having resumed work on the old terms, and the railway strike seems likely to result in a compromise. Although the malcontents have caused complete stoppage of trade on some railroads, most of the lines have brought in fresh men, and one railway has yielded the desired advance. Still the present state of labour is so unsatisfactory that a Parliamentary Committee will be formed to investigate the causes of the strikes and the condition of the working classes compared with that in other countries.—There has been a serious railway accident, the express from Longbranch to New York, filled with business men, having run off the line and fallen from a bridge into the river. Three passengers were killed and many injured, among the latter being General Grant, who was, however, only slightly cut and bruised. Another disaster is the sinking by collision of a pleasure-steamer on the Ohio, fifty people being drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.—GERMANY is preparing for the October elections, and the Government are busily influencing the rural districts by the provincial press, while the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto bidding his subjects choose between their Sovereign and the Opposition. The term of military service is to be reduced to twelve from fourteen years, and Prince Bismarck has not taken the Finance Ministry after all, the post being conferred on Herr Scholz, Under Secretary of the Treasury.—In ITALY the Pope has held a Consistory, when he conferred the Cardinal's hat on Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Tunis, and preconised nineteen Bishops, including at the same time in the usual abuse of the Government. General Garibaldi's tomb has been temporarily surmounted by a granite monolith, and is watched night and day, while the final resting-place is to be decided by the Parliament, which inclines to the Janiculum. Commemorations of the late General have also been held in TUNIS.—AUSTRIA is busy reorganising her army on the German system.—In TURKEY the trial of the murderer of Commander Selby has concluded. The man who struck the fatal blow has been sentenced to

fifteen years at the galleys, and the Albanians who began the assault to a year's hard labour.—SOUTH AFRICA is still opposed to Cetewayo's English visit, but the ex-King leaves next Wednesday in the Arab.



THE Queen has been entertaining numerous visitors at Windsor. The ex-Empress Eugénie lunched with Her Majesty at the end of last week, when the Queen also received at dinner the Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and French Ambassadors, while the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Princesses of Hesse have been staying at the Castle. On Saturday, Her Majesty gave audience to Lady Mountmorres and her son, while the Princesses of Hesse went to London, returning in the evening with the Duke of Albany. On Sunday, the Queen and Royal Family attended Divine Service in the private chapel, where Canon Ernest Wilberforce preached, and next morning Her Majesty, with the Princesses and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, drove to Frogmore to inspect the First Battery of the Royal Artillery, which served in the South African Campaign, and was passing through Windsor. The Queen got out of the carriage, and requested the officers in command to present some of the men to her, and after Her Majesty had addressed a few words to them the Battery marched past the Royal party. Later the Queen held an Investiture of the Orders of the Bath, the Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George, the ceremony taking place in the White Drawing Room, where the Princesses Beatrice, Elizabeth, and Irene, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany witnessed the proceedings. Princess Beatrice and the two Princesses of Hesse afterwards visited the Duchess of Connaught, and Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood dined with Her Majesty in the evening. On Wednesday the Princesses of Hesse left on their return to Darmstadt. The Queen and Princess Beatrice go to Osborne about the 20th inst., and whilst in the Isle of Wight Her Majesty will probably be visited by Cetewayo.—The Queen has inspected M. de Neuville's Zulu War picture, and has permitted Mr. Herkomer to dedicate to her his engraving of Mr. Millais' portrait of Lord Beaconsfield.

The Prince and Princess of Wales at the end of last week were present at Viscountess Folkestone's Concert in aid of the Royal College of Music, and subsequently went to Lady Salisbury's ball. On Saturday the Prince attended a meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, and the Princesses of Hesse lunched at Marlborough House, afterwards accompanying the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud to the morning performance of *Patience* at the Savoy Theatre. The Prince and Princess with their daughters attended Divine Service on Sunday, and next evening the Prince was installed Master of the Alpha Lodge, and dined with the members, while the Princess accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Teck to the Royal Italian Opera. On Tuesday the Prince left London for Exning Park, Newmarket, to be present at the race meeting, while the Princess went in the evening to the Italian Opera. The Prince returned to town yesterday (Friday), and to-day accompanies the Princess to Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, to open the new wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, going afterwards to a Bazaar at the Boys' Home, Fortescue House.—Thursday was the fourteenth birthday of Princess Victoria of Wales.—Princes Albert Victor and George remain at Cagliari in the *Backhau*.

The Duke of Edinburgh is none the worse for his recent accident while fishing. His private secretary, Colonel Harbord, jumped into the water after the Duke, who refused his assistance, not wishing to get entangled, and swam ashore by himself, Colonel Harbord also landing in safety. The Duke of Connaught has left the fleet, and after a brief private visit to Madrid, started on his way home by Paris.—The Duke and Duchess of Albany last week received a Scottish deputation to present wedding gifts of plate, a diamond star of the Thistle, and a diamond pendant and earrings.—Princess Christian on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of a hospital at Eastbourne in memory of the Princess Alice.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—A new work, especially recommended by Madame Adelina Patti, and in which that highly gifted songstress undertakes the leading part, may safely count upon a favourable reception. A test of this was given on Tuesday night, when a crowded audience, amongst whom was the Princess of Wales, came to witness the first performance of M. Lenepveu's *Velleda*. Until now the English public has known little, if anything, of this French composer, beyond the fact that he studied at the Conservatoire, under M. Ambroise Thomas, obtaining the not invariably significant honour of the "Prix de Rome," which has fallen to the lot of so many who never afterwards won especial distinction; that he has been for some time a professor of admitted ability in the institution to which he owes his early training; and that he some years ago produced a work of no great importance at the Opéra Comique, which met with but faint appreciation. His *Velleda*, however, which we need not examine in detail, shows him to be a musician well versed in the theory and practice of his art, and, though entirely wanting in originality, able to express such ideas as come to him with graceful ease and fluency. His librettist, M. Auguste Chalmel Chantepie, has presented him with a book very much after the style of *Norma*, belonging to the same period and marked by characters and incidents in more than one instance reminding us of those supplied by Romani for the tragic masterpiece of Bellini. M. Lenepveu is fortunate in having his work brought out at a theatre with such ample resources as those at command of the Royal Italian Opera; with a heroine like Madame Patti, who, in her impersonation of *Velleda*, brings before us a new and superb *Norma*; and in representatives of the other characters so unexceptionally competent as Madame Valleria (Ina), Mdle. Stahl (Even), Signor Nicolini (Caelius), Signor De Reske (Senon), and Signor Cotogni (Teuter.) The general execution on Tuesday night struck us as being remarkably good; but of this, and of the claims of M. Lenepveu's music to consideration, the second performance (announced for yesterday evening), will better enable us to judge. Boito's *Mefistofele*, with Madame Albani as Margherita and Helen, is promised for Tuesday next.

JOACHIM RAFF.—The death of this prolific composer, who, although he had passed the age of sixty, was still actively engaged in the production of new works, would call for more than a passing notice had we the necessary space at disposal. Raff, if not a genius, was a marvel of productivity. To judge by the number of his compositions, and the length and comparative importance of many of them, he could have enjoyed little cessation from labour. Such men are only possible in Germany; and in no other country, perhaps, would a ready market for their productions be found. Scarcely a branch of musical composition, from opera and orchestral

symphony to the popular *Lied*, was left untouched by Raff; but the rapidity with which he committed work after work to paper allowed him scant leisure to reconsider and retouch, so that a vast deal that came from his pen carries little more weight with it than belongs to easy improvisation. His facility indeed was fatal to his chances of immortality; and it would be difficult to point with assured conviction to any of his most ambitious efforts as likely to survive him for a lengthened period; and this, among other reasons, because, despite his fecundity, he had no marked individuality—no style, in short, of his own. Some of his larger orchestral productions have been introduced by Mr. Manns at the Crystal Palace, and received with considerable favour; but none of them can be said to have left an indelible impression, their diffuseness being rarely condoned (as in Schubert) by beauty and originality of ideas. Raff, first influenced by Mendelssohn, who took much interest in his early career, was, after the death of that truly great and "classical" musician, drawn into the vortex of Liszt, subsequently becoming an ardent worshipper of Wagner, with reference to whose teachings, more than a quarter of a century ago, he published a brochure, entitled "The Wagner Question" (*Die Wagnerfrage*), which has deservedly passed into oblivion. He was born at Lachen (German Switzerland), and educated at the Schwyz Jesuit Lyceum. His fixed residence for many years was Wiesbaden on the Rhine, where he composed the greater number of his best known works, and among them the pianoforte quintet (in A minor), the two pianoforte trios (in C minor and G major), the sonata for piano and violin (in D major), &c., which Mr. Arthur Chappell has, on several occasions introduced at the Monday Popular Concerts. Some four or five years ago Raff accepted the office of "Principal" at Dr. Hoch's new Academy in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, where Madame Schumann also was Professor. As a man Joachim Raff was universally respected, and his death will cause earnest and general regret among the circles in which he moved.

"ST. PAUL" AND "DON GIOVANNI."—The original manuscript of Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, but lately disposed of for the insignificant sum of 204/, should, we cannot but think—taking into consideration its value as the autograph of a musician who enjoyed more popularity in England than any other since Handel—have been purchased for the British Museum. It may be remembered, however, that more than twenty years ago, when Herr Ernst Pauer, the well-known pianist, was entrusted with the score of *Don Giovanni*, in Mozart's own hand writing, and offered it to the British Museum for 200 guineas, the offer was declined. An operatic singer, of celebrity, however—Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, to her honour be it said—paid the stipulated price, and made the inestimable relic her own property.

WATTS.—The recently talked-of coalition between Mr. Carl Rosa and Herr Franke of the Drury Lane German opera, for performances in London and the country, with Hans Richter as conductor, has collapsed—a result at which no one experienced in such matters will feel surprised.—The death of Mr. James Turle, for so long a period organist at Westminster Abbey, will be heard of with regret by very many friends, although it occurred at the ripe age of eighty-one. Mr. Turle was an organist "of the good old school," and a musician of highly respectable attainments. His successor, Dr. Bridge, has for some years acted as his "deputy."—The monument to the late popular tenor, Gustave Roger, in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, was inaugurated on the 20th ult., MM. Ambroise Thomas, Vaucorbeil, and Emile Perrin, delivering rhetorical panegyrics on the occasion.—Herr Max Bruch, after all, retains his position as conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Concerts, Mr. Theodore Thomas ("the American Costa," as he is occasionally styled by admiring compatriots), being appointed to the post, said to have been offered to Herr Bruch, as director of the New York Liedertafel.—A Russian music-festival is being organised at Antwerp.—A statue of Rouget de Lisle, author of the "Marseillaise," erected in one of the principal squares of Choisy-le-Roi, where he died and was buried in 1836, is to be uncovered on the 29th ult. The Government, we are informed, will be officially represented at the ceremony.—The indefatigable tenor, Signor Tambrilich, with his company, is giving performances of Italian opera at Ovieto.—The death is announced of M. Hugo Daubert, a well-known and highly esteemed professor of the violoncello, long resident among us.—Two more theatres destroyed by fire—the Opera House at Riga (where Richard Wagner was at one time musical director), and the Arkadia in St. Petersburg. How many more may follow until due precautions are enforced by authority none can tell.



THE PARLIAMENTARY OATH.—The Duke of Argyll's Bill for amending the Parliamentary Oaths Act (1866) was on Tuesday rejected by the House of Lords by 138 to 62, although His Grace pointed out, and Lord Carnarvon and the Archbishop of Canterbury, his principal opponents, admitted, that the Oath gives no effective security against the admission of Atheists. The main objection to the Duke's proposal seemed to be that it was introduced at the wrong time, and that it was, in fact, a "Bradlaugh Relief Bill."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE has been elevated to the dignity of a city by Royal Charter, and on the 25th inst. the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, Bishop-elect, will be consecrated to his new office, the ceremony being performed in Durham Cathedral by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishops of Durham and Northumberland. The Duke of Northumberland is chairman of a committee which has been formed at Newcastle to arrange for a public reception on the Bishop's arrival.

THE BORDSELEY RITUAL CASE.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have confirmed the judgment of Lord Penzance, who decided that a new churchwarden could not be substituted as prosecutor in the proceedings against Mr. Enraght; Mr. Perkins, the original plaintiff, having not only ceased to hold office as churchwarden, but also left the parish.

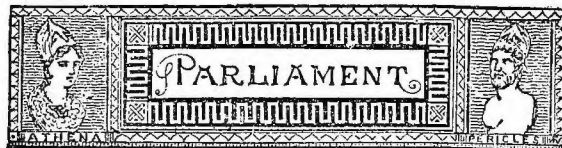
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY held its annual fete at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. Some 20,000 members of all ages assembled, and amongst the events of the day were a choral concert of 4,000 voices, chiefly those of children; a meeting in the Concert Room, presided over by Canon Ellison; and pedestrian trial of "endurance without alcohol" in the grounds.

THE SALVATION ARMY had a "field day" at the Alexandra Palace on Monday, the building and grounds being hired for the day, and a general prohibition being issued against the sale of any intoxicating liquors at the refreshment-bars. Special trains ran from all parts of the kingdom, and a company of about 20,000 persons assembled in the grounds, almost all of whom were members of the Army. Marching and counter-marching went on all day to the music of their bands, accompanied by a running fire of "Amens" and "Hallelujahs." There was also much singing, waving of flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, and a succession of "Holiness Meetings" were held in different parts of the building and grounds, addresses being delivered by "General" and Mrs. Booth, to whom the Queen had sent a letter, through Major Ponsonby, expressing her satisfaction at their success in winning many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion; but declining to subscribe

to the fund for the purchase of the Grecian Theatre.—At a meeting of the Salvation Army held last week at their hall in Oxford Street subscriptions ranging from 5s. to 500l. were made in response to "General" Booth's appeal for funds to buy the "Grecian," which he incidentally mentioned was within five minutes walk of Mr. Bradlaugh's Hall of Science. "God bless Mr. Bradlaugh! There is nothing I should like to see better than Mr. Bradlaugh at the penitent form," exclaimed the "General," a declaration which was received with fervent "Amens" and cries of "We will bring him there."—A correspondent of an evening contemporary urges that the Salvationists should be prohibited from assuming military titles and wearing uniforms, lest Her Majesty's military service should thereby be brought into contempt.—The *Guardian* of this week contains a full report of a very excellent sermon on the Salvation Army, which was delivered by Canon Farrar in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon last, in the course of which he said that Churchmen were quite ready to help the Army in every effort, and to bless it in every hallowed aim, but such help and blessing were not to be construed into unmixed eulogy and approval, for they did not believe that uncontrolled excitement, sometimes degenerating into downright profanity, were true adjuncts of spiritual worship.—On Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Archidiaconal Conference at Derby, Archdeacon Balston severely animadverted upon the conduct of the Rev. Robert Hay, of St. Andrew's, Derby, in inviting the Salvation Army to his church, and permitting some of the male and female members to address the congregation. The *modus operandi* of the Army was condemned in the discussion that followed, and the Archdeacon, in closing the debate, advised the clergy to stand to their guns, as here was something of doubtful character and equally doubtful issue.

HAMMERSMITH PARISH CHURCH, which was built in 1631, has long been inadequate to the increased wants of the inhabitants, and the foundation of a new structure, which will be one of the largest in the metropolitan district, was last Saturday laid by the Duke of Albany; the Bishop of London conducting the religious service. It will cost from 17,000l. to 20,000l., towards which about 7,000l. has already been received.

SURREY CHAPEL AND CHRIST CHURCH.—On Tuesday, the centenary of laying the foundation stone of Surrey Chapel, the sixth anniversary of the opening of Christ Church, Westminster Road, and the extinction of the debt of the church, were commemorated by the holding of a "floral service," followed by a meeting at Hawkstone Hall, presided over by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., at which the Rev. Newman Hall read a paper giving an historical account of Surrey Chapel, the failure to secure the freehold, and the consequent erection of Christ Church.



AT a quarter-past three on Tuesday afternoon, an hour and day memorable in the history of the Session, the House of Commons was once more delivered from the tyranny under which it has groaned and been disgraced during the past four months. The events of Friday and Saturday at last drove the Government to the adoption of that course which has, possibly with wearisome iteration, been urged from week to week in this column, as being the only one that could restore the liberties of Parliament. At the morning sitting on Friday it was known that the House would not rise till "some appreciable progress had been made with the Crime Bill." What appreciable progress might be reckoned to be was a question that disturbed men's minds. The situation did not appear the more hopeful from the fact that it was settled on Thursday night in Ministerial councils that there need be no necessity for sitting beyond five or six in the morning, so that members having engagements out of town might leave with the early trains. That and Mr. Gladstone's vague way of talking about an appreciable measure of progress seemed to point to another of those foolish and fatal half measures which have marked the dealing of the Government with the Land Leaguers in respect of their conduct on Bills in Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone's personal temperament is immediately and perhaps solely responsible for the long delay in approaching the conclusion of the struggle. He is actuated by a very proper disinclination to limit freedom of speech or Parliamentary action, and he is endowed with a marvellously sanguine disposition. At the slightest indication of better conduct on the part of the Land Leaguers he has always believed that they had seen the error of their ways, and that now, as Mr. Healy said to the Home Secretary at six o'clock on Saturday morning, "we shall get on nicely." Past experience and the commonest observation of the manner and habits of Mr. Parnell's flock prove inadequate to correct these tendencies. Thus we have gone on from week to week, and excessive care of the liberty of speech of Mr. Healy, Mr. Callan, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor had resulted in the entire forfeiture of the liberties both of speech and action of the great majority of the House of Commons.

On Saturday morning matters reached a stage on which further temporising was impossible. At the close of an all-night sitting on Tuesday sixteen members were suspended, and nine hours later an additional nine were disposed of in the same manner. By this means—obviously not the best—progress was made possible, and the House rising at eight o'clock, after a thirty hours' sitting, had the satisfaction of finding the Crime Bill through Committee, with the exception of new and postponed clauses. But there is more in new and postponed clauses than meets the inexperienced eye. They frequently embody the most intricate points of the Bill, and the reason of their postponement has been that after prolonged debate it has been found impossible to get them through Committee, and they have been reserved for later consideration. It was clear enough that the Land Leaguers could spend another happy fortnight with the postponed clauses, supposing their discussion was permitted to be carried on under the obsolete rules of ordinary debate. This difficulty influenced even Mr. Gladstone, and amid loud and prolonged cheering he announced on Saturday afternoon that the House would be asked to revive the Urgency Rule of last Session. It is understood that, in spite of scruples in high places, urgency would long ago have been introduced but for the apprehension that a week at least would be appropriated for its discussion. That would have been a small price to pay weeks ago for deliverance from the Land League yoke. But, as was made clear on Monday, there was no necessity for such wilful waste of time. Had the Premier announced that urgency would be asked for, and that the House of Commons would sit till it was got, we should have had the all-night sitting a little earlier, but the Crime Bill would a fortnight ago have been in active operation in Ireland, and sound progress would have been made with the Arrears Bill.

On Monday the salutary information was diffused along the Land League Benches that the House of Commons had assembled with the object of reviving the Urgency Resolution, and that it would sit until the Urgency Resolution was conceded. The Parliamentary bully does not differ from the bully out of doors in the tendency to submit when resolutely faced. Mr. Parnell's followers had no irresistible hankering after spending another night in the House of Commons with the certainty of being beaten in the end. Besides, they had done quite enough for their immediate purpose. The weekly contribution to their funds, flagging ever since the assumption of the conciliatory attitude following on the murders in Phoenix

Park, would receive an immense impetus from the procedure of Friday and Saturday. An all-night sitting is estimated to be worth thousands of pounds; but the expulsion of twenty-six members would set the Land Leaguers on their feet for weeks to come. Accordingly, when the ingenuity of one of their members found another and easier way of temporarily postponing the triumph of the Ministry, it was eagerly seized upon. In accordance with the Resolution of last year Urgency can be declared only in a House of three hundred members, and then by a majority of three to one. If the aggregate of the vote given were 299, of which only the odd nine were the minority, the application for Urgency would fail. On Monday night members looking forward to sitting far into the morning, were in no hurry to return from their dinner engagements. Mr. Parnell's eye surveying the scene saw his opportunity. At eleven o'clock the word was passed to cease firing on the Land League Benches, and a division was hurried forward on the question then under debate. The question immediately before the House was the revival of the Urgency Resolution, which could be carried by a bare majority. 259 voted for Mr. Gladstone's Resolution and 31 against. This showed an aggregate vote of only 290, and it was clear that it would be hopeless to put the question that "public business is now urgent." Mr. Gladstone was not in the House at the moment, and after a hurried conversation on the Treasury Bench Lord Hartington rose, and, amid jeers and laughter, gave notice that the Urgency motion would be taken on the following day. The Land Leaguers were delighted with the little triumph, which nobody grudged them. The substantial victory was left with the House, which at this early hour had secured that which at one time it was threatened would cost them a week's endurance of Irish speeches.

What remained to be done was very little, and it was done effectually. The motion declaring public business urgent cannot be debated. At half-past two on Tuesday it was put in a House crowded to the doors, and was carried, 402 voting in the majority. After this the House of Commons, clothed and in its right mind, sat down to do its work. The Land Leaguers, who are nothing if not dramatic, shook the dust of the House from off their feet, and walked out, though careful to leave behind them four members who might be counted upon to do whatever was necessary in the way of obstruction. This proved to be exceedingly little. The new clauses were fairly and even fully debated, and at the close of the evening sitting the Bill passed through Committee. Yesterday report was to be taken, and the House sits to-day to finish off the Bill. The House will thereafter be at liberty to devote itself to the Arrears Bill, the debate on the Committee stage opening last Wednesday, and being continued on Thursday.



THE TURF.—The July Meeting at Newmarket, which has been held this week, is, like that at Stockbridge, a great favourite with those who like to enjoy racing in comparative quietude. The Prince of Wales honoured it with his presence. Some alterations "behind the ditch" evoked a good deal of criticism, but they certainly had one good effect, as the arrangement for the space for carriages ousted, as it were, the welshers, and there was no betting outside the enclosure. The July Stakes—one of the most important two-year-old contests of the season—was, as anticipated, won by Mr. Crawford's Macheath, the not inaptly named Macaroni and Heather Bell colt, who recently distinguished himself at Stockbridge. Lord Bradford's Hellepont took the first Welter, and the Visitors' Plate was won by the Duke of Portland's grand mare Mowerina, who, with Archer up, carried 9st., and was made first favourite in a field of nineteen. On the second day Tristan won the July Cup, and we may take it that he is about the best animal in training. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild won the Midsummer Stakes and a Biennial Match with his troublesome fillies, Isabel and Nellie; and Highland Chief unexpectedly beat the favourite, Lord Falmouth's Britomartis, in the Exeter Stakes, for two-year-olds. On each day old Tower and Sword won a race for Mr. Cooper. Monarch has been made first favourite for the Goodwood Stakes, and Buckshot for the Liverpool Cup. For the St. Leger the Oaks winner Geheimniss continues at the head of the poll, being quoted at 5 to 2, Shotover, the Derby winner, standing next, at 3 to 1.

CRICKET.—The Players, who won their match against the Gentlemen at the Oval, on Saturday last, by 87 runs, have had the tables turned on them this week at Lord's, where the Gentlemen won by eight wickets.—Of course Northamptonshire could make but a poor stand against the Australians, and was beaten by one innings and 80 runs.—Surrey has beaten Sussex by nine wickets; and Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire have played a draw, the former having the best of it with a total of 575 in the first innings.

AQUATICS.—Contrary to expectation, and what usually happens in *bona fide* sculling matches, the favourite in the match between Boyd and Laycock, on the Tees, last Monday, was beaten. Before the start 2 to 1 was laid on the former, but though he made an excellent race of it for a mile and more, he afterwards fell to pieces, and Laycock came in an easy winner by a dozen lengths.—There seems every prospect of Henley Regatta being a success beyond what it usually is this week, but unfortunately meteorological forecasts seem to intimate that the tradition of more than a quarter of a century that it always rains at Henley seems likely to hold good on this occasion. As the racing does not conclude till late on Friday afternoon we must defer our notes upon it till next week.

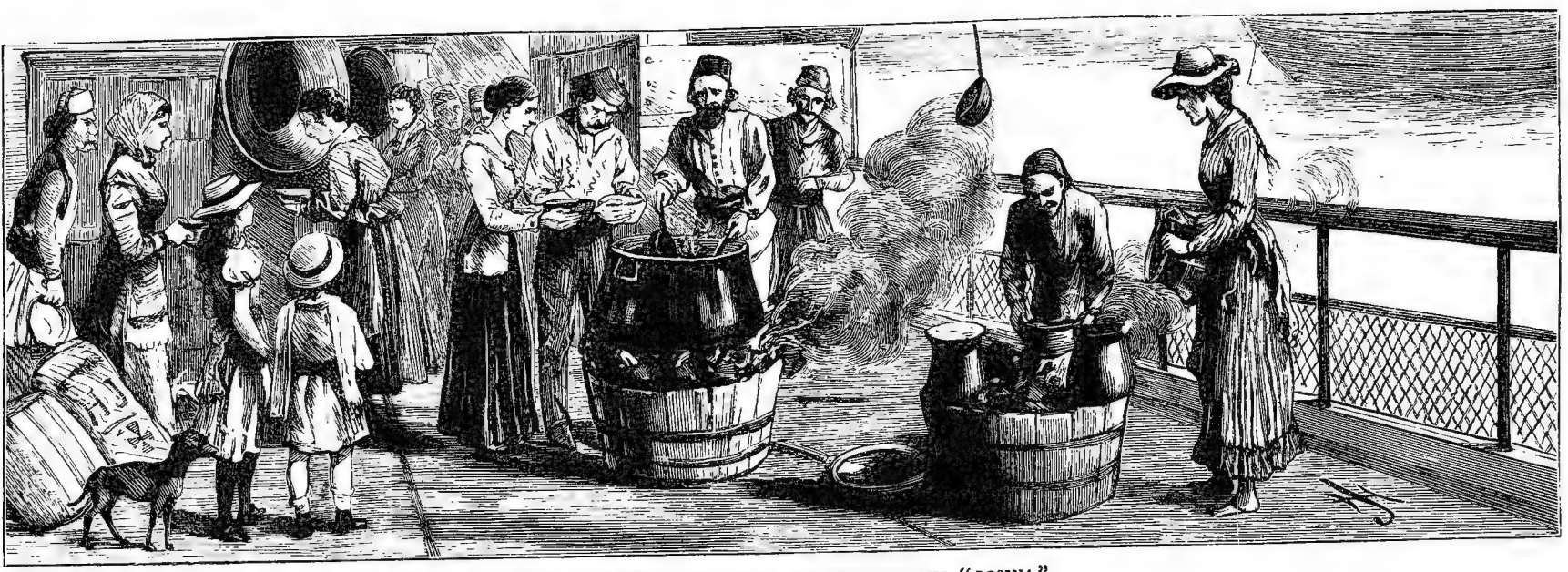
POLO.—The competition between the various clubs for the Polo Champion Cup was brought to a conclusion at Hurlingham on Saturday afternoon last, in the presence of an unusually large and very fashionable attendance. The Sussex County Club and the All Ireland team were the combatants for the final tie, and though the latter, in a fast and exciting struggle, made a far better fight of it than had been anticipated, victory rested with the Sussex players by two goals to none.

LAWN TENNIS.—The annual competitions at lawn tennis between the Universities at Prince's have resulted in the victories of Oxford in the double as well as the single matches.

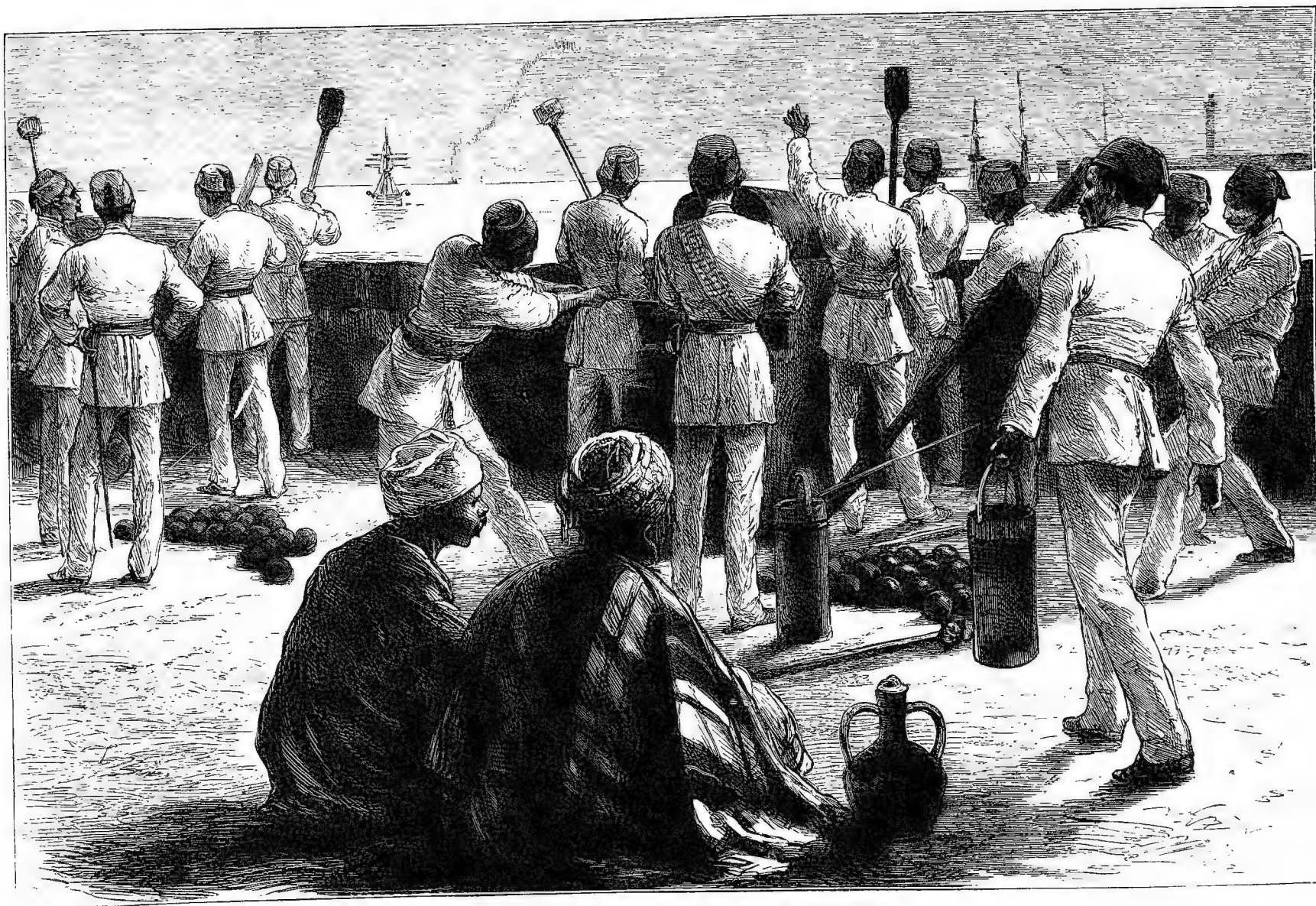
ANGLING.—Every one knows that the genuine Thames trout is indeed a *rara avis*, and only occasionally falls to the lot of even experienced fishermen, though they work most perseveringly for him. A very fine symmetrical and beautifully marked specimen of his class, weighing about 7 lbs. may now be seen in one of the tanks at the Aquarium, looking very clean, and apparently in excellent health. He was caught at Datchet by Mr. F. C. Hatfield, of St. Martin's Lane, a member of the Silver Trout Angling Society, and presented to Mr. Carrington, the well-known naturalist of the Aquarium. Mr. Carrington is to be much congratulated on this unique acquisition, as well as on the most unusual success which has attended his efforts to keep freshwater fish in good health for exhibition. Anglers and ichthyologists should make a special point of visiting the Aquarium, and taking practical and scientific notes of the freshwater fish and their habits.—A tournament at which prizes will be offered for casting flies and various baits will be held at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, on the afternoon of July 8th. It will be, as it was last year, when first instituted, under the auspices of Mr. R. B. Marston, Editor of the *Fishing Gazette*.



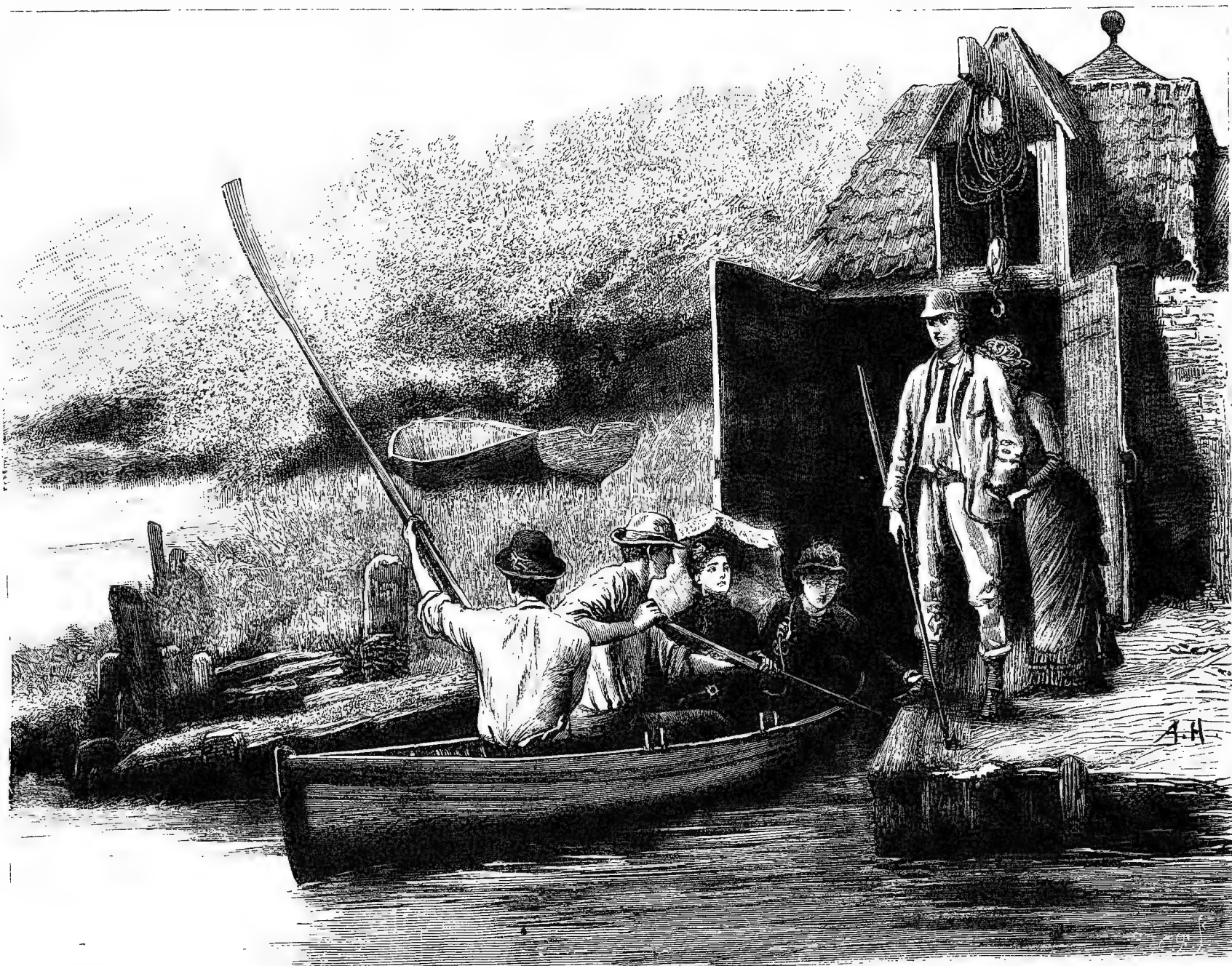
A MEAL IN SAFETY—A MALTESE FAMILY ON BOARD THE REFUGEE-SHIP "ROSINA"
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



"PATENT KITCHENERS" ON BOARD THE REFUGEE SHIP "ROSINA"
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



EGYPTIAN TROOPS AT GUN-DRILL IN ONE OF THE HARBOUR FORTS
FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER



DRAWN BY ARTHUR HOPKINS

The barge was got ready first ; Mrs. Medway and Trenna placed themselves on the cushioned seat.

KIT-A MEMORY

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "LOST SIR MASSINGBERD," "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "UNDER ONE ROOF," "A GRAPE FROM A THORN," &C.

CHAPTER III.

THE KNOLL.

THOUGH Meade had spoken of the Knoll as a castle, it had been only in a metaphorical sense. It was as unlike a castle as anything could be, nor indeed would it have been easy to find its counterpart in any English dwelling-house. In some respects it resembled an Indian bungalow, being long and low, without any story above the ground floor, and having a veranda running round it. It was, however, by no means only a summer residence, being so sheltered and shut in on north and east by noble trees that it never felt the teeth of those mild winters that visit Cornwall. A fall of snow was unknown at Trenarvon, though in seasons of exceptional severity it was sprinkled here and there like an iced April shower, and used to remind Maud Medway, as a child, of her birthday cake. Maud is no child now, but a very beautiful young woman; tall and graceful, with such a magnificent harvest of golden brown hair that old Mr. Penryn, the Rector of Mogadion, and the greatest scholar in those parts, calls her "Ceres;" on state occasions, when it is arranged in coils like crowns, he has another name for her, "the Saxon Princess." He is free to call her what he will, for she looks upon him as a second father. Her complexion is fair as a star, her blue eyes are intelligent as well as tender; she has the beauty without the apathy of the blonde. At the same time it must be confessed that she has not the liveliness, nor indeed the wit, of her friend and present companion Trenna Garston. The two girls are a great contrast to one another in appearance. Trenna's complexion, like that of her brother, is an olive brown, while her hair and eyes are even of a darker hue than his. But her face, though full of intelligence, has not the same mobility of expression. It is attractive—indeed it is exceedingly striking—but "graver than should be for one so young;" the smile that irradiates Kit's countenance so often is with her a much rarer visitor, though when it comes it takes the hearts of men by storm. She was christened Trenna from a fancy of her mother's, who did not long survive her birth, after the river that flows past Trenarvon into Mogadion harbour, and in some respects she resembles it. It does not reflect much sunlight; the shadows of rocks and trees fall upon it for miles; its course is swift, and occasionally somewhat reckless. Here and there it is as deep as ocean. But how lovingly it winds and clings to its own banks, and how faithfully, though Trenarvon moor be alive with streams, and every runlet is a river, does it keep within its proper channel.

The third person of the little company, to whose menfolks we have already been introduced, and who are now upon their way to

join them, is its mistress, Maud's mother. In her you see what Maud will grow to, and how she will look a quarter of a century hence. She will by no means have lost her good looks by that time ; but they will not of course be those of youth. Mrs. Medway is calm and stately, almost to majesty ; but without a touch of haughtiness. Her eyes are too gentle and tender, her whole expression too benignant, to harbour aught of disdain or pride. But beneath her placid smile there can be read, by those who have the eyes for it, a deep rooted sorrow which I trust her daughter's face may never know.

The three ladies are seated in the verandah looking out upon the lawn, or rather on the view beyond it. It is one that never palls upon the eye, or fails to charm it. If the Knoll were near to Plymouth, or even Falmouth, it would undoubtedly become a show place. It would have been impossible to keep the tourist, and especially the landscape-painter who had heard of its surpassing beauty, out; but, as it was, few strangers came to Mogadion—an ancient, but small and decaying seaport; and this Paradise was comparatively unknown. The trail of that endless serpent, the excursionist, would otherwise have been over it all.

The place combined a certain look of fairyland with the loneliness of "the forest primeval." Only it was a tropical forest; the trees were of brilliant hues, and of a kind rarely seen in England: they made a vista that seemed to reach for miles; far beneath, the landscape was broken up into three distances, in which slept three small lakes, or rather seemed to sleep; for in reality they were in rapid motion, being, in fact, three reaches of the winding Trenna. Beyond the last you could see, with a good glass, another sort of forest than that which surrounded you:—the masts of shipping which marked the harbour of Mogadion. The lawn in front of the house ran down so steeply that only a small flower-bed or two could find place in it. In the rainy season—and there was a good deal of rain at Trenarvon—they were periodically washed away, and had to be built up by Giles the gardener (hence dubbed by the family, "Sisyphus"); but such as they were, they were ablaze with blossom, and made a foreground admirably in contrast with the slumbrous scene beyond them.

The garden proper lay to the left, and amply atoned for its small dimensions by the rarity as well as the luxuriance of its contents. The extreme mildness of the climate, combined with the sheltered character of the place, admitted of the cultivation of plants that are seen elsewhere only in hot-houses : the camellia, for example, was as common as the rose-tree, and wore a score of blossoms for the other's one. Nor should we omit to say that, out of the small space at the owner's command, a piece of ground had been levelled

for lawn tennis, with a due array of network to the south and west, since if a ball should have gone astray that way it would have rolled on, like the echoes of the poet, "for ever and for ever."

It was of this popular game the ladies were discoursing at the moment of our introduction to them.

"For my part I should like tennis even better than a row on the river," observed Maud; "but then it is so bad for Mark."

"You mean that not playing tennis is so bad for Mark," said Trenna with a sly smile.

"Well, yes; I do. It is difficult to make him take any exercise, and your father says exercise is so necessary to him. As for his

and your father says exercise is so necessary to him, taking a racket, he would as soon take the hand of some strange young lady—I can't say anything stronger than that for him in the

way of antipathy—and nothing pleases him better than to see us deep in the game, which gives him an excuse for burying himself

in his books. Now if we put him in the big boat, he can hardly sit in the stern with mamma and see you row, Trenna."

"But I have not the least objection to take an oar, if Mark is lazy," observed the young lady thus alluded to.

"I know that, my dear; you are a first-rate oarswoman, and are only too well aware of the fact. Rowing, I have observed, is your only vocation: I suppose it's the feather."

"You should not say Mark is lazy, dear Trenna," put in that gentleman's mother in a tone of gentle reproof; "I only wish he

"Oh, I did not mean lazy in that sense, my dear Mrs. Medway,"

said Trenna with great gravity, "I only put it in a hypothetical way, remember, but I should have said indolent."

"My poor Mark is not indolent," sighed Mrs. Medway, with a shake of her stately head.

The two girls interchanged a furtive smile. Mark's delicacy and ailments was the most favourite topic of his mother's save one—his fortune. "Mr. Bryson tells me," she continued, "that his

perfections. "Mr. Penryn tells me," she continued, "that his learning for his time of life is something marvellous. Greek and Latin he mastered with the consummate ease with which a

and Latin he mastered with the consummate ease with which a hunter takes a fence in his stride—what are you laughing at, Mendel?"

"Only at the metaphor, dear mother. At Mark, of all men, being compared to a hunter."

"The expression was Mr. Penryn's, my dear, not mine," continued Mrs. Medway, reprovingly. "He said Greek and Latin

continued Mrs. Medway, reprovingly. "He said that these things were mere child's play to your brother, while of archæology and antiquities, which are his favourite studies, he already knows more

"Except the Rector himself," observed Trenna, with a certain

"Except the Rector himself," observed the

dryness which to a more observant ear might have suggested that the Rector was no favourite with her.

"Well, of course, except Mr. Penryn," returned Mrs. Medway. "He has had forty years' start of Mark, remember."

"Of course he has," interposed Maud, smiling. "Trenna knows that very well. Don't you see she is only teasing you, my dear mother?"

At this Trenna burst out laughing—if a sound as low and musical as the joy-note of a bird could be called laughter—and rose and kissed her hostess.

"You are a very naughty girl," said the elder lady, returning her embrace affectionately nevertheless, "but I do assure you dear Mark's case is no laughing matter. I am told, though not by him, and it is a dead secret, that Mark is writing a book; think, my dear, of any one writing a book at one-and-twenty."

"What is it about, my dear Mrs. Medway?" inquired Trenna.

"Not on field sports,—not a 'Handbook on Tennis?'"

"Handbook of fiddlesticks," returned the elder lady, with indignation. "Do you suppose Mark would stoop to anything so puerile? It is to be"—here she sunk her voice—"a County History, in quarto."

"Come, that's charming," exclaimed Trenna, clapping her little hands; "I never knew what to buy upon a journey. What a nice book it will be to read upon the railway!"

"It will be a nice book to read *anywhere*," pursued her hostess, unconscious of the satire, "I have no doubt of that: but think of the labour and study involved in such an undertaking! With most people, Mr. Penryn says, it would take a lifetime."

"Oh, Mr. Penryn himself was your informant, was he, Mamma?" cried Maud.

"I didn't mean to let it out, my dears," said Mrs. Medway, naively, "but it must go no further; it has been a dead secret all along."

"And when did you first hear of it yourself, Mamma?"

"Mr. Penryn told me, my dear, this very morning."

At this there was another interchange of smile between the girls; but they were tender smiles, very different from those which are evoked by scorn. A mother's weakness for her boy was not a subject to excite ridicule in either of them, while to Maud jealousy was an unknown passion. Besides, it was really true that Mark studied too much, and was given to indulge in dreams and phantasies, the result of old-world reading; and that Dr. Meade had recommended change—a thing for which the unconscious subject of his advice had a greater distaste than even for physical exertion.

"With this book on his mind," continued Mrs. Medway, "it is more than ever necessary that Mark should bestir himself; and I am so delighted that Frank and Kit enticed him up to the Castle to-day."

"You should rather say, Mamma, that the idea of meeting the general's daughters frightened him from home."

"Yes, it is extraordinary how little Mark cares for ladies' society, unless indeed, they are old friends," said Mrs. Medway, with a mechanical, but thoughtful glance towards Trenna. "But in this case liking had more to do with it than shyness; I believe Kit could persuade him to go anywhere."

"My brother is very fond of Mark," said Trenna, with a flush of pleasure. "I do assure you I feel sometimes downright jealous of him."

Mrs. Medway smiled with gentle pity, as though she would have said "and no wonder." "Everybody loves Mark," she continued, simply, "but Kit best of all." That is why I like Kit so much."

"Well, really, Mamma," said Maud, remonstratingly, "I do hope you like Kit a little for his own sake."

"I do,—I do, my dear; what made you think I didn't? And there's dear Frank too."

"Yes; I am sure Mark is most fortunate in his friends," said Maud.

"Good attracts good," observed Mrs. Medway, didactically.

"And the greater the less," put in Trenna, slyly.

"Just so, my dear. No one would think of comparing—that is, I mean," said the elder lady, catching a glance of horror in her daughter's face, "all comparisons are odious—why dear me," she exclaimed, delightedly, "there he is."

The three young men had made their appearance simultaneously, but Mrs. Medway had only eyes for one of them; or rather, as mathematicians do with figures in the ninth and tenth places of decimals, she had "neglected" the other two as being by comparison of no consequence.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FAMILY BARGE

THE little party had met before at the breakfast table at the Knoll; Trenna was a temporary visitor there, and her brother and Frank Meade had rowed up thither in a skiff from Mogadion that morning, so there were no formal "Good days" and "How d'ye do's" to be exchanged.

"Have the general and his aides-de-camp really gone?" inquired Mark, apprehensively. "Kit thought that the hoisting of the flag might be a mere *ruse de guerre*, and that we should find the enemy still in possession of the fortress; while Frank opined that the ladies couldn't get on without us any longer, and had signalled 'Come' in desperation."

"What conceit!" exclaimed Trenna.

"What suspicion of duplicity!" added Maud. "That idea of Kit's could never have occurred to any person of rectitude."

"I am not good, I know," whimpered Kit, pitifully. "I am only beautiful."

At this there was a roar of laughter, not at the speaker, but at poor Maud, who, when very young and under reproof, was reported by tradition to have made this very observation. Some foolish nurse had flattered her childish vanity, and on being taken to task for some naughtiness she had defended herself in this illogical manner.

"It is a great shame," said Mrs. Medway, "to call to mind Maud's little weaknesses when she has so long outgrown them."

"Yes," assented Kit, with a roguish smile, "when she is no longer beautiful, but accomplished."

"Mark," cried his sister, with mock vehemence, "why do you not defend me against this wicked man, instead of grinning at his impertinences?"

"Kit would have his joke, my dear, even upon the scaffold," said Mark, with his eyes shut, as his custom was when greatly tickled.

"We shall see," said Maud, with significance.

"A hit, a palpable hit!" cried Frank, clapping his hands.

"Maud had you there, Garston?"

"Thank you, Frank; you were always my friend," said Maud, gratefully.

"Short, not Codlin," quoted Kit. "Oh, I know I'm nowhere in comparison with Frank."

The speech of course, was a playful one; still there was a tinge of bitterness in it that did not escape the ear. If he expected a disclaimer from the person addressed he was disappointed, but her fair face flushed from brow to chin. Trenna, too, flashed a covert glance at Maud, as if to say, "Why don't you speak a word of comfort to poor Kit?" and when there was no reply her brow grew dark and troubled.

"And now," said Mark, breaking in upon the silence with pretended enthusiasm, "where are our rackets and our tennis-balls?"

The exclamation was most opportune, and touched the spring of mirth in the whole party: for, as all were well aware, Mark had no racket, and never played.

"You lazy boy," cried Maud, indignantly, "we are not going to play tennis at all this afternoon, and you know it; you gentlemen are going to row us ladies down the river."

"But Trenna is so fond of rowing," said Mark, pathetically, "and the boat will be so much lighter without me."

"You are going to *row*, Mark," said the young lady thus alluded to, in an authoritative tone. "Frank and you are going to row Mrs. Medway and myself in the family barge, and Kit will take Maud in the skiff."

"My dear mother," appealed Mark, plaintively, "is this young lady mistress of the house, or are you? Do pray assert yourself."

"My dear boy, I think Trenna is quite right," returned Mrs. Medway, gravely. "The arrangement she proposes is just as it should be."

As a matter of fact, it was the one most agreeable to all parties, though in pressing it, Trenna had only thought of one person, her brother. She was devoted to Kit's interests—nay more (let us not say worse), she was bent upon promoting the gratification of his wishes, even when it was not always to his advantage that they should be fulfilled. To her, though she was but his sister, Kit was what Mark was to his mother,—the apple of her eye, and not to be thwarted or crossed by any obstacle it was in her power to remove. Some people said that Trenna spoiled her brother; but no one accused Mrs. Medway of spoiling Mark; they only said she "indulged" him; but the treatment adopted in each case was the same. The difference lay in the subjects of it.

The descent to the river was made through the garden, and the beautiful wilderness that lay beneath it. Every one of the party had been that way scores of times, yet its charms always evoked new admiration.

"When I leave your house, Mrs. Medway," said Kit, as they were crossing the little rustic bridge above the little pool, from which the best view in the Knoll grounds was perhaps to be obtained, "it always seems to me like quitting Paradise."

"And what is the worst part of it," grumbled Mark, "to undergo the curse of labour."

For the path led to the boathouse.

The barge, as Trenna had called the Medways' boat—though, indeed, it was but a light pair-oar—lay moored there, beside the little skiff in which the two young men had come.

The former was got ready first; Mrs. Medway and Trenna placed themselves on the cushioned seat, in spite of Mark's last appeal. "Are you sure, my dear Trenna, you would not prefer to take an oar?" Frank, it is needless to say, pulled stroke, and his friend bow.

"We shall overtake you before you round the Point," said Kit, as he pushed them off, and proceeded with deliberate solicitude to arrange Maud's cushions for her in the skiff.

"Don't you be so sure of that," were Frank's parting words; "Mark is a tiger at rowing."

However Meade might have exaggerated his friend's prowess with the oar he could scarcely have exaggerated his own. Though his weight was of course considerable, his strength and skill amply compensated for it, and indeed made but little of the whole freight.

"I don't want you to exert yourself, my dear fellow," he said to his companion ("I won't," interpolated Mark), "but only keep time and don't catch crabs, and Kit shall never come near us."

It was really a fine sight to see that handsome giant settle to his work after this exordium. He never seemed to put forth his full powers. There was hardly a trace of effort, but every time his oar blades touched the water (for each had a pair of sculls) the boat seemed to fly before them as swiftly as the swallow skims.

"I wish I could see Mark put his back in it, as Mr. Penryn calls it, as Frank does," murmured Mrs. Medway to her companion.

On the river every whisper is heard.

"Back in it," echoed Mark, despairingly, "I see more of Frank's back than you do: his muscles are going like the hammers in the piano when you lift up the lid. It is most curious, but no mother could wish her son's back to be like that, surely. There, he's broken down at last," for Meade was overcome with laughter, "phew, that's charming, now one has time to breathe."

The tide was still with them, though almost on the turn, and, though the oars were out of water, the boat still sped on like an arrow. To see Frank's smiling face was a treat to anybody, and, since his mirth had been evoked by her son's drollery, Mrs. Medway especially enjoyed it. Trenna, too, seemed to regard it with greater pleasure than she generally allowed herself to exhibit.

"There's nothing," says a great writer, "which evokes the admiration of women more than the manifestation of great physical strength in one of the other sex;" nor is this far from the truth, for there "he is rich where she is poor," and his "unlikeliness fits her own" with most completeness. It fills her with that sense of protection which, to the true woman, is after all one of his chiefest charms, whether she herself stand in need of it or not. Trenna Garston stood in no such need. She possessed a physical vigour very rare in one of her sex, and a spirit of independence rarer. But she did not withhold her natural tribute of admiration, and Meade, though he was far from recognising it for what it was, perceived at least that Trenna was well pleased. He had seldom seen her smile so kindly on him; had doubted, indeed, whether she ever did so smile.

The truth was, Trenna was somewhat jealous of him upon her brother's account; she resented his familiarity with the family at the Knoll as a sort of infringement of Kit's copyright of friendship with them; but at this moment when Kit was where he would be—alone with Maud—this feeling of antagonism was in abeyance, and she could regard him with fairness.

As for Meade, he was no exception to the rule that there is no occasion when a man is not prepared to regard a pretty woman who shows the slightest kindness for him, with favour. The situation and its surroundings—the calmness of the summer evening, the monotone of the rushing river, and the beauty of its full-foliated banks, were all propitious to the tender passion. Frank had often admired Trenna before—no anchorite could have done otherwise, and Frank was no anchorite—but never had she looked to him so beautiful; her *spirituelle* face, as it hung dreamily over the clear stream and was mirrored there, might have belonged, he fancied, to some Undine; her fair form, as it reclined upon the scarlet cushion, was the very embodiment of grace. On ordinary occasions she spoke to him but rarely; her attitude towards him was that of one who keeps an armed truce; but on this occasion she conversed with him freely, and her voice was music in his ears.

Had she bared her heart he would have read some things there that would have astonished him; but he would have found inscribed upon it both liking and respect for him; for the first time he read the former in her face. In her words, too, there was liking. It was not what she said, but the manner in which she said it, which implied this; though, indeed, she might have said the softest things, had she so pleased, with as little reserve as though they were alone, since, when her son was present, Mrs. Medway had neither ears nor eyes for others. It was an afternoon that Meade would not have easily forgotten, even had there been nothing else—and it was fated there should be much—to fix it in his memory.

As the river broadened, and they emerged from its loneliness and comparative quiet into Mogadion Harbour, with its crowd and stir, it seemed to the young man, though his thews and sinews had been busy throughout the voyage, that he was awakening from some rapturous dream to common life.

Their intention was to take an evening meal with Trenna's father, after which the little party, except Frank and Kit, were to return

by carriage to the Knoll. As the repast, however, was to be a cold one, there was no need for punctuality, and at the landing-place stood Dr. Meade on hospitable thoughts intent.

"My dear Mrs. Medway," he said, "I have just seen Garston, and he will not be home for half an hour at earliest. A patient of mine who has not that confidence in my skill which you have, has sent for him all in a hurry to make his will, so I have undertaken to be your host in the meantime."

"Now, my dear Doctor, is it true?" replied Mrs. Medway, doubtfully. "You know you once made us lunch with you instead of Mr. Penryn under false pretences."

"I beg your pardon, my dear Madam, I only took it for granted that the Rector would have been occupied in the performance of a certain duty, which, as it turned out, he grossly neglected. That he should have sent his curate instead of going in person to marry the Mayor's daughter was so unlike a man with any regard to his own interests, that I said boldly for him, as a man should do for an absent friend whom he respected, 'Penryn is engaged elsewhere to-day.'"

"But then he *wasn't*, you know," argued Mrs. Medway, "and it made him exceedingly angry."

"It did, I allow; but that arose from the consciousness of a duty unfulfilled; he was in reality annoyed with himself, and not with me, and it did him morally a world of good. But, as to Garston, he is an attorney—begging Miss Trenna's pardon (to whom I kiss my hand), but the truth must be told at all hazards—and you may be certain I wouldn't run the risk of offending him. No; you must really look in upon us and take a cup of tea. After such exertions as I see your son has been taking, my dear Mrs. Medway, some immediate refreshment is essential to restore his drooping energies."

Dr. Meade, it will be seen, was a wag; he was also one of that class which are now only to be found in out-of-the-way country districts—a character.

Rubicund, massive, imperious, he was a man who held his own, and got his own way more than many a county magnate. The belief in his skill was universal, and so deep-seated that it doubled his professional usefulness. It had often happened when a drooping patient had said, "I shall die," that this man's confident "No, you won't" had done more to save him than his medicines, and this masterful spirit, which he carried into all his actions, made most of them victories. The Doctor's hand was as open as his heart, and the poor idolised him; but his manner, so far from being of that smooth oleaginous sort affected by some very successful members of his profession, was often brusque, and sometimes tart. This made him, with some persons, unpopular. It did not suit the fastidious taste of the Rev. Brooklyn Penryn, Rector of Mogadion, for example, and would have hindered his appreciation of the good Doctor even if that circumstance of his having seduced his favourite guests on a certain occasion from his luncheon table had never occurred. As it was the Rector shrank from the Doctor's society, and spoke of him confidentially as "The Savage."

Whether savage or not, he had the rude virtue of hospitality in perfection. Doctor Meade's small, but comfortable, house stood almost for "home" in the eyes of many a country neighbour whenever he visited the little seaport. There was always simple but savoury fare to be found there at mid-day for all friends round Mogadion; "a knife and fork," as the host himself modestly expressed it, for everybody, "and a hearty welcome." "The Cote," or "Dovecote," as it was called, from the pigeons that strutted about it, inside and out, stood a hundred feet or so back from the narrow winding roadway that formed the High Street of Mogadion, and the old-fashioned garden that occupied the space between gladdened every passer-by with its sweetness and beauty.

The box-trees with which it was interspersed gave it the only formality it possessed, and though it could boast of none of the rare floral beauties that made the garden at the Knoll so attractive, in perfume and splendour it eclipsed it quite. There was no house opposite the Cote, which would have commanded an uninterrupted view of the Bay but for the presence of a shipping quay, where from time to time vessels of considerable burthen would receive or discharge cargoes. Even during those operations, however, themselves both interesting and picturesque, the outlook from the house was by no means shut out, and even acquired a certain quaintness from the masts and spars that intersected it.

At the door of the Cote stood Rachel Deeds, the Doctor's housekeeper, whose smile and curtsies, unlike the master's welcome, were by no means given to everybody: in the present case, however, the visitors were received with all the honour it was in her power to bestow. Mrs. Medway was a great favourite of her's, and Mrs. Deeds' daughter, Lucy, was in service at the Knoll as Miss Maud's own maid.

"I know whom you are looking for, Rachel," smiled Mrs. Medway, "but Maud will be here presently; she is coming after us in the skiff with Mr. Christopher."

It was curious that up to the mention of that young gentleman's name old Rachel had taken no notice of Trenna, whose presence she now acknowledged, not without a certain stiffness. Yet her son Abel Deeds was Mr. Garston, senior's, man servant, and the young lady in question was almost as well known to her as Miss Maud.

But the fact was Mrs. Deeds not only claimed to have her likes and dislikes, but showed them. The pleasure that lit her face at the sight of her young master was proof enough of this, and indeed, though the old man loved his son better than all the world, himself included, he was less demonstrative of his affection for him than was his housekeeper. A nod and a cheerful "Well, my boy" was all that the Doctor had vouchsafed to Frank on this occasion, though they had not met before that day; and Frank's "How are you, sir?" in reply, might have been thought formal by those who did not know the deep affection that existed between them. It is not in words, however, that love and reverence dwell, notwithstanding that so large a majority of the human race, not excepting the divines, would persuade us to the contrary.

(To be continued)



"THE HEART OF ERIN: AN IRISH STORY OF TO-DAY," by Miss Owens Blackburne (3 vols.: Sampson Low and Co.), is marked by all the attractive qualities which have given Miss Blackburne so high a place in Irish fiction. The more closely she keeps to the cabin of the Irish peasant, the more entirely is her pen at home. Her descriptions of dances, courtships, and of the graver incidents of the life she describes, are as faithful, at any rate in spirit, as they are full of raciness and vigour. Moreover, the less idly disposed among her readers find plenty of interest in the scraps of local phrase and custom with which she never fails to colour her stories. The main story in "The Heart of Erin," is that of a mill-hand who, in ignorance of the fact that he is his employer's son and heir, becomes Member of Parliament for his native place, and, after many troubles, proves as happy in love as in fortune and ambition. But this is after all only the centre of many subordinate stories and episodes, some of which, like that of Mary Shields, are full of genuine and simple pathos, while others are not without a share of unforced humour. At the same time, the novel has grievous shortcomings, due to carelessness, to apparent hurry, and to a

consequently slipshod style—not that the latter is altogether inappropriate to the story, which is of the galloping order. In a second edition we trust that Miss Blackburne will not allow her noble and virtuous hero to rob a rightful owner of his estates by what she herself calls "some legal quibble," or to forget that a man's father is privileged from assault and battery, or to treat poor Mary Shields quite so much in the manner of a cur. In matters of detail she is still afflicted by her besetting sin of inaccuracy. The political views of an Irish novelist who, evidently in perfectly good faith, believes that an assize jury in criminal cases is composed wholly of landlords and employers, and that, therefore, no peasant prisoner can expect justice, are clearly of such small account as to call for no manner of mention.

Mrs. Augustus Craven, the authoress of "Le Récit d'une Sœur," has in "Eliane" (translated by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, 2 vols. : Bentley and Son) drawn a picture of possible consequences that may arise from the French system of matrimonial engagements, where—with the families of the parties thereto have more to do than the parties themselves. That the marriage, undisguisedly *de convenance*, may turn out for the best she allows and exemplifies; but in the case of her hero and heroine, that is to say of people with feelings and characters of their own, she makes the French system ignominiously break down. They, wishing to marry, and eminently suited to one another, are, by the hero's mother, who is also the heroine's aunt, kept apart, and destined respectively for a bridegroom and bride of whom they know nothing. Raynald, the hero, being a model son, runs away to Italy and makes a *mésalliance*, while Eliane, the heroine, condemns herself to spinsterhood though without a "vocation." In effect, we have two lives spoiled until the death of Raynald's wife gives the tyrannical aunt and mother an excuse for letting herself be converted to English ideas. The situation is made too exceptional to be forcible, nor is any part of anybody's conduct likely to enlist the sympathies of English readers, for whom it is certainly not written. But the entire scheme and purpose of the work is so altogether foreign that, for this very reason, it is worth reading. It should be added that this is in no sense one of those distinctly Catholic romances with which the names of both the authoress and of the translator are identified. The religion of the characters is taken for granted, and does not appear to influence the views or conduct of first cousins who are in love with one another. They are entirely ruled by sentiment, which, though frequently feeble, and always exaggerated, is never unwholesome.

"My Lady Clare," a novel, by Mrs. Eiloart (3 vols. : F. V. White and Co.) is a professed adaptation of Tennyson's "Lady Clare." Like the latter lady, Dolly Crewe, finding her cousin the true heir of her lands and goods, begs herself to give him back his own, but with this additional piece of honesty, that she can no longer hope for Lady Clare's reward. But she wins her reward in the end, and this, as she is really a very good, simple-hearted, and charming, though not over sensible, heroine, is to the reader's entire satisfaction. Mrs. Eiloart's novels are always graceful, pleasing, and eminently healthy—ladylike in the best sense of the word. The characters are by no means strong, but they are drawn according to nature. The most interesting is Father Serle, a convert to Rome, who is incapable of finding peace anywhere, and who finds himself in a dilemma ingeniously contrived so as to vex to the uttermost the mind of a priest, who is bound to observe the sanctity of confession. The novel may be cordially recommended to all who can be content with a graceful and moderately interesting story told in a simple and unpretending way.

"Pebbles from the Path of a Pilgrim," by Harriet B. Hastings (Faith Series : S. Bagster and Sons), is an American volume of sketches and narratives wherein such fiction as there may be is used only by way of picturesque colouring. As to the tales, which are of a directly religious kind, we are told in the preface that they are unembellished facts, and some of them are just good enough to deserve such embellishments of style and condensation as the authoress has not thought fit to give them. Their interest depends, as it is, less upon their truth than upon their good intentions. The spirit of the volume is earnestly Evangelical, while unsectarian to an exceptional degree. From a more general point of view, the most interesting portion of the work is that which, frankly throwing off the disguise of fiction, narrates Mrs. Hastings' experiences of Mission Work in the South after the close of the late war, followed by a summary of the complete work as undertaken by the Scriptural Tract Repository from 1867 to 1871.



I.

UNDER the title "With the Emigrants" Mr. J. H. Tuke contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* some pathetic pictures of hopeless poverty from the districts on the Western Coast of Ireland, where he was busied all the spring on behalf of an association lately formed in London to assist the most distressed to emigrate. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, in penury-stricken Connemara inability to pay shop debts and landlord's claims is more to blame than want of will. "One feels assured," said an evicting officer, "not one in ten could pay any rent." This entire absence of means was found by Mr. Tuke to extend in places to a higher class of tenants than he had supposed. In any case for the four or five hundred thousand between Donegal and Kerry who have to live on some 70,000 holdings, "at or under 4/ valuation, and with little, if any, wages from local employment," emigration is the only chance. If they had their lands for nothing they could not thrive upon them. Mr. Tuke pleads warmly for State grants in aid. The people themselves are eager to go—to flee, as one of them said, from a doomed place. And the Unions are too poor to do very much, and, perhaps, not always very willing. To many probably among the guardians of the poor it looks like assisting debtors to escape.—Lord Belmore argues in "Fair Play to Landlords" for such extensions of the Sale and Purchase Clauses of the Act of 1881 as may enable the State to purchase land from the owner, even where there is no prospect of immediate re-sale. No prudent landlord, he urges, will part with his judicial rent-charge for a less sum than will produce an equal income in other securities. On the other hand few tenants wish to buy, because they hope to squeeze the landlords a little more. But they would begin to buy, Lord Belmore thinks, if the State took the landlord's place, and would then form a valuable body of peasant proprietors midway between the landless labourer and the reduced but still fairly numerous class of landlords who will be able to maintain their ground when all is done, though possibly with somewhat diminished properties.—Lord Bury has an instructive paper on those discoveries in "Electric Light and Force" which in the last few years have made such wonderful progress, that without some such *resumé* as this the unscientific would find it difficult to take stock of them; and Dr. Frankland shows in "Climate of Town and Country" how science could not only rid us of our fogs, but bring in many cases to our doors climatic conditions which the wealthy invalid will readily go a thousand miles to find.—"Muhammad and his Teaching" is an able outline of the chief features of the Mahomedan religion, the sects into which it has become divided, and the extent to which it has been affected by contact with other creeds—most notably in India, where Islam and Hinduism have for centuries acted and re-acted on one another.

In the *Cornhill* fiction and graver essays are both excellent. The paper on "French Prisons and Convict Settlements" presents a somewhat roseate view of the treatment of convicted criminals in France—excepting those who have been sentenced to *reclusion*. Too much is left, according to our English notions, to the discretion of gaol-governors, and imprisonment, if the culprit have a friend at court, may become a very light punishment indeed. Females, too, however black their crimes, have always the chance—the certainty if they are young and pretty—of being draughted, after two years in the penitentiary, to find husbands in New Caledonia. On the whole, however, things have mightily improved since criminals were herded like beasts in the *bagnes* of Toulon, or sent to die in the marshes of Cayenne. In the treatment of untried prisoners in particular, we on this side the Channel might learn something from the French.—"Whitehall, Past and Future," is a good account of the old palace of the English Kings and of the Government offices shortly to be erected on the spot once covered by its spacious pleasure-grounds. For these offices the writer ventures to suggest that the still extant designs of Inigo Jones might probably furnish some very useful hints.—"The Muses in Tyrol" is a delightful excursion into a side-path of poetry, of which few in England know very much, though Tyrol in the last forty years has had several fair songsters, and at least two genuine poets; and the weird description of the storm in the "Merry Men" decidedly a thing to be remembered.

"L. E." contributes to *Temple Bar* a clever paper, full of amusing anecdotes, on Wagner, in which recognition of the *maestro's* real genius contends with something little short of scorn for the overweening self-conceit which leaves even French vanity far behind. —Two well-written Eastern articles, "The Chinese: Their Manners and Customs," or notes of births, death, and marriage ceremonies among the Celestials, and "Indian Smells and Sounds," a comical account of very much which is neither sweet-scented nor melodious, will also well repay perusal.

The first of "Two Novelles," by the author of "John Inglesant" divides this month with Mr. Hawthorne's serial such honours as are due to the chief attraction in *Macmillan's*.—"Personal Reminiscences of Garibaldi," by Alberto Mario, if they do not add much to our knowledge of the hero, will at least be read with pleasure by his admirers.

A poem—much above ordinary magazine level—by R. H. Horne, "Friar Bacon's Soliloquy in the Tenth Year of His Imprisonment," is, on the whole, the most striking feature in the new number of *Fraser*. The other papers, though by no means without ability, all "drag" a little to our taste. Still "Goneril" is a very pretty tale of a young English girl in Italy; and "Æthelston: a Northern Sketch," is really pleasing, if only for a genuine love of English country ways, which finds a charm in scores of things that to the amateur rustic would seem dull and commonplace.

To the *Century* Mr. C. E. Wood sends a vivacious narrative ("Among the Thlinkits of Alaska") of a lengthened visit to the wild Indian tribes of furthest North America—tribes somewhat lower in the moral scale than the Red Indian of the plains, but very hospitable despite their cardinal sin of avarice, and rich in customs which would delight the anthropologist.—Mr. E. V. Smalley gives an interesting account—"A Great Charity Reform"—of an American Ladies' organisation for the voluntary inspection of poor-houses, hospitals, &c., and the regulation of all forms of charitable relief.—"Carlyle in Ireland" comes to a conclusion with equal bitterness but more of vivid word-painting and less of egotistic grumbling than in the earlier chapters.—Part VIII. of Mr. Howells' clever serial, and a New England love-story, "Christiana's Wedding-Dress," may alike be commended to lovers of good fiction.

"Lying in State at Cairo," a narrative drawn up by Miss Amelia B. Edwards from Professor Maspero's report of the great "find" of Royal Mummies of the line of Rameses at Dayr-el-Baharee, removed thither, there is good cause to think, while the Il-Ilor dynasty was still upon the throne, to escape the treasure-seekers who had once before rifled the sarcophagi in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings; and a third chapter of Mr. Lathrop's "Spanish Vistas" may suffice in themselves to commend the new number of *Harper's*.—"The Atlantic," as more than once of late, is strongest this month in its fiction; but the fiction, including as it does the delightful "Doctor Zay" and Mr. Hardy's "Two on a Tower," is very good indeed.—"Naval Court Martials and the Pardoning Power" is a protest seemingly not without good cause against the weakening of discipline through the overruling of the Naval Courts by laymen higher in office than in nautical skill.

In the *North American* M. Charnay briefly describes his discovery on the Guatemala frontier of the "phantom city," of which he had been some time in quest, and his identification of its architecture with the Toltec work at Palenque and Comalcalco. Mr. Whipple contributes an able estimate of Emerson's place in literature as a poet, and Mr. R. J. White proposes to cure "office-seeking" by making tenure depend on good behaviour and appointments on examinations conducted by the head of the department and his representatives.

A tasteful memoir of R. Wilson, "The English Claude," as he has sometimes (not quite happily) been called; some capital notes, most excellently illustrated, of the Academy Exhibition; the first chapter of a good account of Canterbury Cathedral; and a pleasing engraving of Herr Makart's "Fair Patrician," are but a portion of the many good things which Cassell's *Magazine of Art* presents to its subscribers. In Mr. Comyns Carr's "Art and Letters," a second chapter of the able notes on "Modern Landscape" is well set off by five capital engravings of good works of the Continental school. Short notices of "Carle Vernet," the second of the name, and of "Sarah Bernhardt" as a painter and sculptor, though slight, will be found distinctly readable.

"Good Words," with a neat review of Dr. John Brown and some fresh chapters of "Sicilian Days;" the *Antiquarian*, containing in this first number of its second volume a second chapter of Charles Mackay's curious notes on "Obscure Words and Celtic Phrases in Shakespeare," and a good paper upon "Queen Anne's Farthings;" the *Theatre* and the *Irish Monthly* must be dismissed with briefest commendation.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

It will surprise most people to learn from the report published by Herr Fuchs that during the year 1881 no fewer than 244 earthquakes were known to have occurred. Forty-one of these happened in summer, fifty-six in spring, sixty-one in autumn, and eighty-six in winter. The great number observed during this latter period is accounted for by the fact that the earth disturbances at Agram, beginning November, 1880, were extended into the following year. With regard to the great earthquakes of the past year, that of Chios, lasting six days, and killing 4,181 persons, besides injuring a great many more, must take the first place. Then came the far smaller catastrophe at Ischia, with its 150 victims. It is notable that the delicate instruments at Vesuvius Observatory gave no indications of these upheavals of the earth's crust, but in Switzerland some interesting seismic phenomena were noted. In this connection we may mention that some curious experiments relating to the conducting power of the earth for vibrations have been reported by Professor H. M. Paul to the Seismological Society of Japan. The instrument used for the detection of these tremors was at the same time rough in construction, but delicate in observation. A post sunk in the ground had screwed to its top a tin dish containing quicksilver alloyed with another metal, so as to slightly thicken its consistence. The passage of a train passing over a railway nearly a

mile distant caused the mercury to vibrate, and even the jerk of a light vehicle as the wheel went over a stone on a road 500 feet distant showed a sympathetic pulse on the mirror-like surface.

In speaking of scientific observations of another kind, and criticising the late report of the Astronomer Royal, the *Photographic News* pertinently asks whether Greenwich is after all the best place in the world for heavenly observations, meaning more especially those photographic records which are collected daily to give evidence of the duration of sunshine. It maintains, with some reason, that such work should be done in a purer atmosphere, farther away from the murky surroundings of the Isle of Dogs. For to record that there were at Greenwich so many more hours of sunshine in 1881 than during the former year is rather to give a testimonial to the Smoke Abatement Act than to produce a statement of any scientific value. "There is no need for us to abolish Greenwich as a geographical station, but to constitute it a photographic observatory is worse than absurd, since the results are without that accuracy which alone constitutes their value."

The rather large percentage of accidents which have lately attended amateur ballooning have rather tended to put ordinary mortals out of patience with enterprises of the kind. But certainly no one will condemn Mr. C. V. Shadbolt for undertaking the risks involved in a balloon ascent for the purpose of taking map photographs of the earth's surface. Such pictures have been attempted before with very limited success. Mr. Shadbolt has produced what may be described as the first decent balloon photograph. It was taken at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the Stamford Hill district, and railways, vehicles, and even people can be easily detected in it. Such work as this has a real scientific value, if only to bring before future experimenters the results of previous explorers in the same direction. If the balloon is ever to be of use to mankind it will be for observing purposes in time of war, and the power of photographing a strange country from its car will be of immense service.

During an interesting lecture on "The Component Parts of Comets," delivered lately before the Balloon Society by M. de Fonvielle, the use of the balloon was advocated as an aid to astronomical observations. The lecturer held that a vast number of objects must escape the notice of the ordinary observer because of the intervention of clouds of quite inconsiderable density. He quoted his own experience during an ascent at Paris last winter. A cloud which had been hovering over the city for three weeks, turning day into night, he discovered to be only a few hundred feet thick. Above it all was clear and bright. We fear that astronomers would find some difficulty in using a telescope from a platform like the car of a balloon, which is constantly on the move.

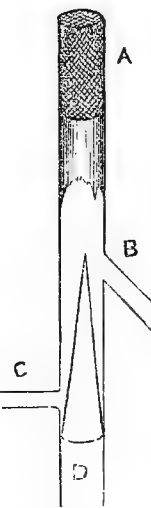
The suggestion has been made more than once that Balmain's luminous paint should be used for the working of mines, as it gives light without any possibility of flame or explosion. According to the *Detroit Free Press* some of the mines on the other side of the Atlantic are furnished by Nature with a phosphorescent mineral, a kind of impure dolomite, which, like a lucifer match, only requires to be rubbed to urge it into light.

A discovery which would have delighted the heart of the late Mr. Darwin was lately brought before the Académie des Sciences by M. Filhol. It consisted of a unique fossil head, found during the study of some Mammalian remains in the phosphorite deposits of Quercy, uniting the character of a pig with that of a monkey. This is the first perfect fossil of the kind which has been found, but some years back the portion of an upper jaw was discovered near Apt, in the Upper Eocene strata, having the same characteristics. It is therefore surmised that during the late Eocene period there existed a class of animals which might be described as *Pachysimians*.

A detailed account of Mr. Edison's electric railway at Menlo Park appears in the *New York Tribune*. The railway, which has a length of two miles, has nothing peculiar in appearance except its gauge, which is only 3 feet 6 inches. But upon close examination each rail is found to be connected with the one touching it by a copper strip. The locomotive is 15 feet long, and, of course, has no chimney. Its normal pace under present work—which is merely that involved in completing the railway—carrying ballast, and so on, is eighteen miles per hour. But during a trial for speed it lately attained the astonishing speed of 41 miles and 4,000 feet in one hour. An ordinary brake is at present in use, but Mr. Edison contemplates one worked by electricity. The total weight of the locomotive is four tons, and the complete railway will be three miles long. Mr. Edison is confident that the system will present a saving of more than 50 per cent. when compared with that of an ordinary railroad worked by steam.

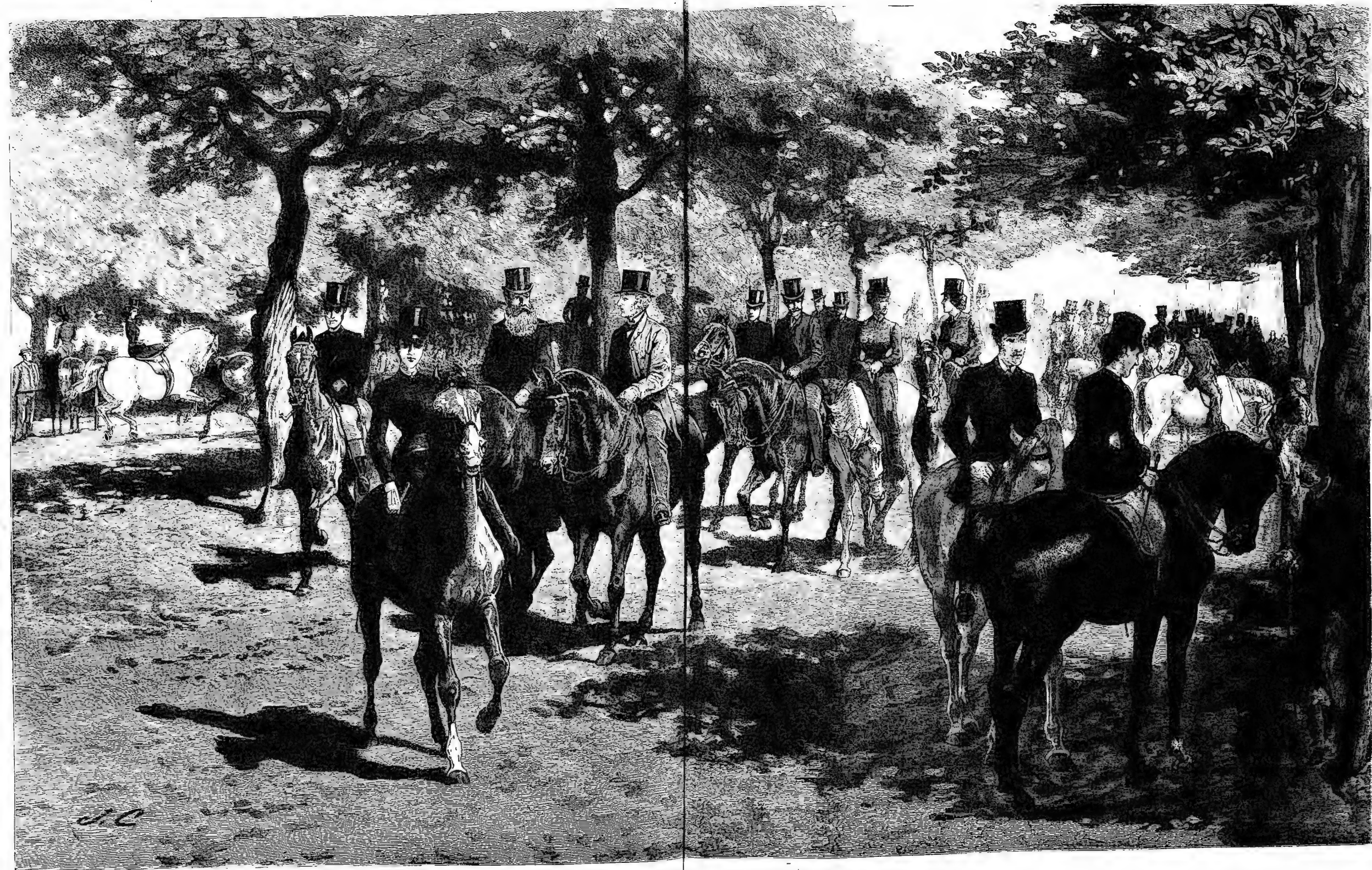
By way of retaliation upon the electric light innovation, M. Clamond has produced an "incandescent" lamp which burns gas. The gas is mixed with air which has been previously raised to a high temperature, and the combined vapours play upon a cone of magnesia which becomes white hot. The magnesia lasts for about forty-eight hours, after which it must be replaced by a fresh cone. This form of lamp seems to resemble that brought out some years ago, called the Pyro-hydrogen lamp, in which heated air and gas rendered a disc of lime white-hot. This latter form of lamp was advocated for magic lantern use, but did not meet with much favour on account of the necessity for supplying it with a continuous current of air under pressure.

Another, and more hopeful form of incandescent gas lamp is to be shortly given the honour of public trial between Clerkenwell Green and the Angel at Islington. In this contrivance platinum is employed as the material to be rendered incandescent by the action of the gas flame. A blow-pipe is employed, fed with air under pressure, and this blow-pipe, by a side entrance, causes an induced current of air to mix with the gas before it reaches the platinum. The annexed diagram will explain the construction of the burner. The gas supply from the main enters at c, and is soon urged by the blow-pipe d towards the platinum gauze cap A. Meanwhile the current of air from the blow-pipe induces a current of air to flow up the pipe B, the induced current mixing with the gas before consumption. It will be noticed that this form of lamp also requires a supply of air under pressure, but this would not be an insuperable objection if it be in other respects fitted for general use. The employment of a fine metal which costs thirty shillings per ounce is a difficulty of far more serious nature.



LORD RONALD GOWER'S MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE

THOSE interested in plastic art would do well to visit the Crystal Palace, and there, under the first transept, examine for themselves the only monument, worthy the name, which has been raised to the memory of Shakespeare. That at Stratford-upon-Avon is bald and archaic in style; the one in Westminster Abbey, designed by Kent, and executed by Schemakers—an indifferent *replica* of which, with certain modifications, was carved by Brucciani's people, and now stands in the centre of Leicester Square—is not without dignity in the conventional type; whilst Roubiliac's Shakespeare, in the entrance hall of the British Museum, is but an emphasising of that modeller's worst faults. Anything more foreign to the English dignity and



THE LONDON SEASON—ROTTEN ROW

self-possession one associates with the name of Shakespeare it would be difficult to imagine. In this artist's hands the Bard of Avon is made a little fussy French barber of obese tendencies, affecting in his grandiose way the inspiration of the poet.

These are all what we may term mural works, and were meant to be looked at only from one side. Lord Ronald Gower's monument, on the other hand, is intended for the open air, and, although it is not without its front proper, may be regarded with almost equal propriety from any side.

The monument is a little over twenty feet in height, and, at the base, about fifteen feet in breadth. It tends to the pyramidal in form, and is boldly Renaissance in style. The drum or pedestal, which is approached by steps, is thrown into four well-designed panels, separated by architectural enrichments. Before each panel is placed one of Shakespeare's most typical characters. In the compartment fronting us is seated the figure of Hamlet contemplating the skull, and, in that immediately behind, Falstaff, with uplifted finger and eye twinkling with merry roguery and make-believe, is pouring into the ears of an imaginary audience one of his unconscionable "crammers." To the right of Hamlet stands Lady Macbeth, staring straight on from under her hooded night-robe, and grasping convulsively the wrist of her left hand. Opposite this, and back to back, like the other two, stands the well-knit boyish figure of Prince Hal lifting his eyes to his father's crown, which with his two hands he holds aloft.

All these are of life size, and are representations, respectively, of Philosophy, Comedy, Tragedy, and History. At the four corners of the pedestal are placed four masks with flowers. Above Hamlet are Tragedy and Comedy with wreaths of ivy and cypress, typical of death, mourning, and immortality. Nor is Lord Ronald less thoughtful and suggestive in his other floral decorations. Falstaff also sits between Tragedy and Comedy, but, in his case, the masks carry hops and grapes, the signification of which in relation to the jocose old blusterer will not be difficult to divine. Nor are the poppies (sleep) nor the peonies (blood) which decorate the masks of Lady Macbeth less telling in their appositeness. The lilies of France and the roses of England belong to Prince Hal by conquest and by right, while the lilac bunches with which they are blended speak of spring and youth and hope.

Above all this, on the top of the pedestal, stands a colossal figure of Tragedy holding above the bust of the poet the wreath she is about to place on his head. She is assisted by Comedy, a young and graceful figure, who partly kneels before the pedestal of the bust, and with outstretched arm hands up to her stately sister the materials of yet another floral crown.

The "death mask"—now at Hesse Darmstadt—in whose authenticity, by the way, Lord Ronald is a firm believer, has been largely used for the portrait of Shakespeare, and few lovers of the poet will say that the lineaments, as here depicted, run in any pronounced way counter to their preconceived ideas. But in every detail the artist has been conscientious and painstaking. We have seen how suggestive the architectural decoration is, and in all archeological minutiae, in costume and armour, Lord Ronald has been equally loyal. Prince Hal's crown, for example, is from Henry the Fourth's monument, and the dagger he wears at his side from that of a Vernon who fought at Agincourt.

Generally speaking the proportions of this monument have been well considered, and the effect of the whole is pleasing. Its most essential feature, however, viz., the bust, strikes us as being too small. An elevation of a few inches, and a slight magnification in size would add greatly to its dignity; and were the monument itself raised some twelve or fifteen inches by the addition of another step, or by placing the whole on a slightly elevated platform, the effect would gain in grandeur, and the eye of the observer would be more commandingly filled.

This, after all, may be but hypercriticism; when there is so much honesty to admire it seems ungracious to affect the critic, and cavil at what may only be imaginary faults. On the other hand, few will dispute the Clytemnestral grandeur of Lady Macbeth, or the gracious dignity of the figure of Tragedy, the disposition of whose robe, as she stands her height, suggests rather than indicates the magnificent and easy action of the spinal column beneath. The youthful buoyancy of Prince Hal, the oily ease of the jocular Falstaff, and the contemplative look of the philosophic Hamlet, are all realised as happily as they have been conceived thoughtfully.

I have watched the growth of the monument from its inception, fully five years ago, in small pencil sketches of individual figures to its triumphant completion, when it filled last year the place of honour in the Paris Salon; and whether its final resting-place be on the banks of the English Avon, or whether it be allowed to find a home by the Transatlantic Hudson, no one will ever linger near it without having his imagination stimulated and his sense of the fitness and beauty of things soothed and refreshed.

JOHN FORBES-ROBERTSON



JULY has brought finer and warmer weather, and farmers have been very busy saving their hay. A great quantity has been got in since the 26th of June. From that day the rattle of the haymakers has been continuous, and the scythe has never rested while daylight served for work. In the South labour does not seem to have been lacking, but some Midland farmers have had a difficulty in this respect. From the North of England, where, of course, things are by no means so forward as in the Thames Basin, we hear that the grass upon well-cultivated land looks most promising, but there will not be so large a crop as was expected a couple of months ago, for cold winds and frosty nights greatly retarded the growth of the grass. Pasture-land is looking well and herbage is rich. The scythe has been through early meadows in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, but very little hay has yet been got in from Hull to Alnwick. Seeds are a full average crop, and have repaid the owners of well-drained land. The turnip crop appears to be an excellent one; those who got early sown have fine plants covering the land, and far enough forward to defy that insect which enjoys the especial solicitude of Miss Ormerod. Wheat on good land is looking well, and in parts has put on a foot of straw-growth in five weeks. The ears are often small, but this does not appear to be the case with all varieties. Oats, the principal cereal crop of the North, promise well. They are really a fine growth. Barley is an irregular crop; many fields are thin, others of poor colour, but fields of fully average promise are also to be met with. In East Anglia the cereal crops are now making capital progress. Wheat is growing rapidly, the ears are filling out, and the most important wheat district of England now expects a full average crop. In the Home counties the promise is generally fair. Swedes and mangolds have grown with great luxuriance and rapidity, but early potatoes do not yield well, and this important crop in the south-west is already imperilled by disease. Stock throughout the country continue to do well.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—This is a good year for peas, which, both as regards the bulk of yield and the flavour of the peas, compares favourably with average seasons. The haulm is plentiful, and the pods of the later varieties are filling out well.

Asparagus looks well, and is strong of growth; the nipping of the young shoots this spring should give us the heavier crop next year. Spring cabbages have been very fine, and it is an uncommonly good season for broccoli. Early cauliflowers are coming in, and the crop promises to be both large and of fine quality. French beans are backward, but the growth is healthy and encouraging. Onions, shallots, and garlic have grown luxuriantly. The only complaint is that there is more top and stem in proportion to bulk than gardeners care to see. The wireworm which has generally spared the farmers' wheat has done great things among the carrots, which, apart from insect attentions, have not done well. Mint and other herbs have found the season prosperous, and few gardeners have reason to complain of their lettuces or other salad ingredients.

THE ORCHARD.—The crop of apples this year is not expected to be at all satisfactory, and the fine promise of plum and pear blossom will almost certainly not be fulfilled. We have seen some fine cherries, but that crop on the whole is much under average. Raspberries are a good crop, though in London, curiously enough, they are, as usual, comparatively scarce and decidedly dear. Gooseberries have been one of the largest and finest crops ever known, while the red, white, and black currants, of by no means uniform promise in the spring, have seemingly been so suited by the subsequent weather, that an over average yield of each variety is gladdening the hearts of the growers. Strawberries have been rather late this season, but the yield is large. Slugs are terribly abundant, and the birds have been doing great execution, not among the slugs, but amidst the fruit. Fruit-trees on walls often look very well, but in certain aspects peaches and nectarines have not had a healthy growth. The few outdoor vines and figs we have seen are promising.

ROSES have been and are rather late this year, but the show after all is not disappointing. The destructive rose-weevil began its ravages very early, the gale of the 29th April tore the bushes, broke some of the standards, and blighted the uncurling leaves, while the low night temperature of mid-June severely tried the less hardy varieties. It is something, therefore, to see that despite these adverse circumstances this is a fairly good rose year.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The preparations for holding the great Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Reading on the 10th inst. and following days are virtually completed, and the work has been done in good time, despite the blowing down of shedding which recently occurred. The site is almost seventy acres in extent, and is just beyond the town boundary.

THE SUFFOLK AGRICULTURAL SHOW has just been held at Framlingham in fair weather. The show of stock was small, that of implements larger than in 1881, but not so large as in 1880. The Duke of Hamilton showed some capital horses. The cattle were a very good show in point of quality. In the old bull class the Davyson blood held their own well. Mr. Tyssen-Amherst was a very successful exhibitor. Suffolk sheep were naturally to the fore, and there was an animated competition between Mr. Joseph Smith of Hasketon, the Marquis of Bristol, and Mr. Robins of Moulton.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A white swallow was taken at Ballintemple, near Cork, a few days since. It had struck against a window and, being hurt, fell to the ground.—At a special sale of lambs, held the other day, very satisfactory prices were realised. On the whole farmers are now doing well with all their stock.—The hop bine continues growing; but the struggle with insects is a hard one, and vigorous washings have to be resorted to.



VERY few of us are educated up to enjoying Mr. Boulger's big "History of China" (W. H. Allen). This second volume, however, is more generally readable than the first. The foundation of the Ming dynasty and its fall, the frequently recurring difficulties in Yunan, the clemency with which Emperors such as Hongwou (unlike their successor of to-day) punished these revolts, and the early collisions between Chinese and Japanese in Corea are all interesting topics. So is the growth of the Mantchoo people, bred in a country the barren soil and poor climate of which ensures a selection of the hardiest. Mr. Boulger has done all that can be done for his subject; but it is one which most readers would rather take up episodically in the way in which it is presented to us by Mr. H. Giles in "Historic China and Other Sketches" (De la Rue). These are just as delightful as the "Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio." Anticipating "the homoeopathic demand for such information," Mr. Giles has so condensed his work as to give, in his "dynastic sketches," about two pages to a century. Between these he has sandwiched samples of contemporary light literature. The "judicial sketches" with which the volume closes are translated from cases actually tried by a famous magistrate a century and a half ago. In the chapter on Education, full of amusing details about B.A. and M.A. examinations—so severe that not only examinees but examiners are sometimes driven mad—Mr. Giles affirms that, "on the whole, the broad results of competitive examination are to the public advantage."

At last we have something in English which may fairly be compared with the little Brachet so prized by those who have not a Littré at command. Mr. Skeat's "Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" (Oxford: Clarendon Press) is not a mere abridgment of his larger work. He has gained experience; and while he adopts Mr. Oswald's plan of ranking derivatives under their source-word, he condescends to weak brethren and sisters by also giving cross-references. Besides its value to the student, the book is a delightful pocket-companion. Words like "tawdry," "mutton," "promenade" (from the same source as "menace"), "spruce," (Prussia), "noon" (ninth hour), each of them contain matter enough for a long talk. Mr. Skeat gives a list of Aryan roots, of doublets, &c. In his supplement we fail to find "boycott," though we have "pawnee" and "altruism." The book is invaluable to those who want to understand their own tongue.

How far John Howard's son may have suffered from his father's injudicious treatment has been a question ever since the *Gentleman's Magazine* published its spiteful posthumous attack on the philanthropist. Carlyle, in one of his bilious fits, called him "a dreary beatified man (meaning probably the French *bat*), possessed of a morbid sympathy with scoundrels, the originator of the Benevolent Platform Fever;" and the sad fate of young Howard may for some minds give point to what would else be merely a bit of Carlylese. Mr. W. A. Guy, in "John Howard's Winter Journey" (De la Rue), not only disproves the only charge ever brought against this pioneer of sanitary reform, but also gives a very interesting general sketch of his life and work.

From John Howard to Dr. Richardson represents the progress, certainly not continuous, of rather more than a century; and the "Transactions of the Brighton Health Congress" (Brighton, Beal; London, Mailborough), under Dr. Richardson's presidency tell us what men like Chadwick and Ellice-Clark and Drysdale think of the prospects of "Hygieopolis." The opening address on the "seed time of health" deserves thoughtful study. The connection between health and happiness, the need of rest as the basis of health, are common-places; but Dr. Richardson goes on to trace the state of Ireland to the excessive death-rate, Ireland being

at the wrong as Norway is at the right end of the European scale: "with so much young death there can no more be health in the body politic than in the body corporeal." We trust our hygienist goes too far when he says he has never seen a healthy child; but he is right not only in his remarks about flogging in schools, but also about the danger to boys from late hours, stimulants, and worry, and to girls from unhealthy dress, and other hindrances to "honourable vitality." All the papers are valuable; and portraits of several of the speakers add interest to the volume.

Among the crop of books due to the Revised Version we have Dr. C. Hebert's "New Testament Scriptures, in the order in which they were written—Part I." (Frowde), and Dr. Tregelles' new edition of his "Book of Revelation, Translated from the Ancient Greek Text" (Bagster). Both these recognise the crying need of a true Greek text, without which revisions must be more or less illusory. Dr. Tregelles, the well-known master of textual criticism, assures us that every word on which his text is based is guaranteed by MS. authority at least 1,200 years old—a thorough contrast to the common printed text of the Apocalypse, some of which has no MS. authority whatever, being simply a conjectural rendering into Greek of the Latin versions. The book will be a great help to students, and students have always found a great attraction in Revelation. It meets the wants of non-classical readers, even marking where the pronoun *ἐγώ* is and is not expressed in the original. Dr. Tregelles is hard, but not a bit too hard on those who, like Dr. Blomfield, have been disposed to treat him as Bentley was treated by the small fry of contemporary critics. Dr. Hebert insists on the value of arranging the sacred books chronologically. We are thus forced to realise that "preaching the Gospel" was first used in 1 Thess., iii. 6; and that the first known account of the Lord's Supper was given by St. Paul four years before any Gospel was penned. Quite unlike Dr. Tregelles, he bases his translation (which is very close—his motto being St. Jerome's dictum: "In Scripture even the order of the words is a mystery") on the Cambridge Greek text of 1611. His foot-notes are useful to the English reader, for whom the book is chiefly intended, care having been taken to always use the same English word in translating each Greek word.

"Bentley: English Men of Letters" (Macmillan) comes naturally along with books that deal with the text of the Greek Testament, though Bentley's labours in this direction are generally forgotten, amid the fun of his Phalaris and the excitement of his squabbles with the Fellows of Trinity. Dr. Jebb has done his work in a most masterly way. The Greek Professor of Glasgow can fully sympathise with the father of English critical scholarship. We wish we had time to follow him through the whole of his most interesting volume. Bentley, son of a West Riding statesman (statesmen in those days were not confined to the Lake Country), brought Yorkshire shrewdness to the work of revising texts, as he brought Yorkshire downrightness (not to say obstinacy) both into literary controversy, and into his dealings with the Cambridge Dons. His extracting the four-guinea fee from each of the honorary D.D.'s created on the occasion of the King's visit in 1717, would have won him the admiration of the rustic who said "I've Yorkshire, too," when a man of his own county tried to take him in. It was shamefully sharp practice, and Conyers Middleton, having paid the money, sued Bentley in the Vice-Chancellor's Court and got a writ for his arrest. The episode is altogether unworthy of the man of whose scholarship Wolf and Ruhnken spoke in such deservedly glowing terms. It may stand, along with the Edition of "Paradise Lost," as due to some unpleasant heredity, and not detracting from the generally genial character of the man any more than his Miltonic studies do from his other critical work. The subject is as interesting as a man could have, and Mr. Jebb has done it thorough justice.

What Dr. Richardson, who strongly objects to "surcharging the crystal brain of the young with more than it can bear," would say to Mr. A. J. Ellis's "Logic for Children, Deductive and Inductive" (Hodgson, Gough Square) we know not. The work was printed ten years ago; so we hope the plan of teaching formal logic by counters has been duly tested. De Morgan, by the way, proposed to teach it by mathematical figures; but logicians generally scouted the idea. Still, whatever their educational value, these two addresses to the College of Preceptors are amusing and suggestive.

The "New Plutarch" continues to justify its title; and if "Victor Emmanuel" (Marcus Ward) is a less fascinating subject than Joan of Arc or Whittington, it gives Mr. Dicey the opportunity of telling, in a very effective way, the story of how Italian independence was achieved. After showing the state in which the Congress of Vienna left Italian affairs, he gives a brief sketch of the House of Savoy and of the Neapolitan Constitution, details the work of Charles Albert, and carries his son's history on to the end. We are very glad that, in reference to the Peace of Villafranca, he wholly exonerates the French Emperor from that weakness of purpose which is so generally charged upon him. He could not help making peace; and, since Cavour was a statesman, "the fury of indignation with which he received the news may not have been entirely genuine." This is a sample of Mr. Dicey's fairness, which also comes out clearly in his estimate of the late King's character, and also of Garibaldi's conduct in regard to the annexation of Sardinia to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

As a writer Mr. Justin McCarthy is always smooth, scholarly, and interesting, and sometimes even eloquent, as readers of his "History of Our Own Times" will well remember. All his excellencies of style are conspicuous in "The Epoch of Reform, 1830–1850," the most recent addition to Messrs. Longmans' "Epochs of Modern History." Mr. McCarthy is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of his subject, and his little work is a model of graceful yet vigorous narrative. All the prominent events and prominent men of the great era of expansion of which he writes are dealt with with candour and thoroughness, and the descriptions of public men are wonderfully crisp and pithy. Mr. McCarthy's volume will rank with Mr. Seebohm's "Protestant Revolution," among the brightest and best of the series of which they form part.

Many people have turned with much interest the pages of "Don Felix de Salamanca's" curious little book, "The Philosophy of Handwriting," and in "Claimants to Royalty" (David Bogue), Mr. John H. Ingram, the biographer of Edgar Allan Poe, presents us with the fruits of another of his excursions into the by-paths of research. This substantial volume is really a contribution to the history of popular deceptions. It contains the biographies of many obscure and some well-known claimants to thrones, such as the false Smerdis of Persia, the false Nero of Rome, the false Svatocopus of Moravia, ending with the false Dauphins (claimants to the title of "Louis the Seventeenth"), and the false Counts of Albany. The book is the fruit of much and varied reading, and while it could hardly claim the attention of the serious student of history, it is nevertheless true, as the author says, that the "record of the lives and fates of these impostors forms one of the most fascinating chapters of historic biography," and in Mr. Ingram's practised hands none of the fascination is allowed to evaporate.

"The Great Diamonds of the World," by Edwin W. Streeter, edited and annotated by Joseph Hatton and A. H. Keane (George Bell and Sons), is a very praiseworthy compilation. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make the record accurate and complete, and to separate facts from the fiction which has crept into the history of so many famous stones. The Queen revised the MS. of the Koh-i-Nûr, and the Empress Eugénie the accounts of the "Pitt" and "Eugénie" diamonds. Mr. Streeter's work is probably the best extant upon this special subject.

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2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Sold by all
Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

NEURALINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Cures (and instantly relieves) Toothache, Neuralgia,
and Nerve Pains.

NEURALINE is recognised as a
reliable Specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout,
and corresponding disorders. It is a powerful INSTANTANE-
OUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are
afflicted.

NEURALINE never fails to give
relief. It is in demand throughout the world.
As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly
celebrated, a single application (in many cases) perma-
nently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received
the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light-
house, Island of Lewis, N.B.: "Mrs. Edgar cannot
express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline.
It proved the MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY SHE HAD
EVER ADMINISTERED. The relief experienced was almost
instantaneous."

NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists, in bottles,
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated
directions with each.

AUROSINE,
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC,
Preserves the Hands, the Skin, and the Lips.

AUROSINE quickly removes Chaps,
Unsmoothness, and Roughness of Skin, effects of
sea-air, &c., and (especially in Winter) protects the
exposed cuticle from atmospheric attacks and the in-
fluences of exposure. It renders the surface of the
skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness,
and the natural hue of health, while in no degree
impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSINE
is pleasant to use and agreeable in its perfume, while
colourless and not greasy. In bottles, 1s.; by post,
1s. 4d.

ANTISEPTIC TINCTURE,
A LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The Best Elixir for the Teeth and Gums.

This elegant and approved preparation may be used
in all confidence. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth,
guards them against decay, improves and preserves the
enamel, and hardens the Gums, while benefiting their
colour. As an antiseptic, antiseptic, and detergent,
the Dentifrice is widely used, and in increasing
demand. It effectually disguises the odour of Tobacco
in bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and
1s. 10d.

BERBERINE,
FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS.

A new and invaluable discovery, alleviating and
removing Headache, Constipation, Derangement of the
Liver, Biliousness, and Nausea. This preparation, by
stimulating the Stomach, promotes its healthy action,
removing BILINESS, Giddiness, and the feeling of Prostration.
BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and
Faints in the Back; while against Indigestion and con-
comitant ailments it is unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists,
in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

OZONISED OIL,
FOR THE HAIR.

By the use of this Oil, not only is the Hair nourished
and its natural appearance improved, but decay and
weakness are arrested, the growth excited, and pre-
judicial influences eradicated. It is proportionately
welcome to all who complain of their Hair falling off, as
OZONISED OIL distinctly and speedily strengthens
the fibre, while merely requiring to be well brushed into
the roots. The New Preparation is NOT A DYE, and
may be unhesitatingly used. Sold in bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d.,
and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

ODONTALGIC ESSENCE
FOR THE TEETH.

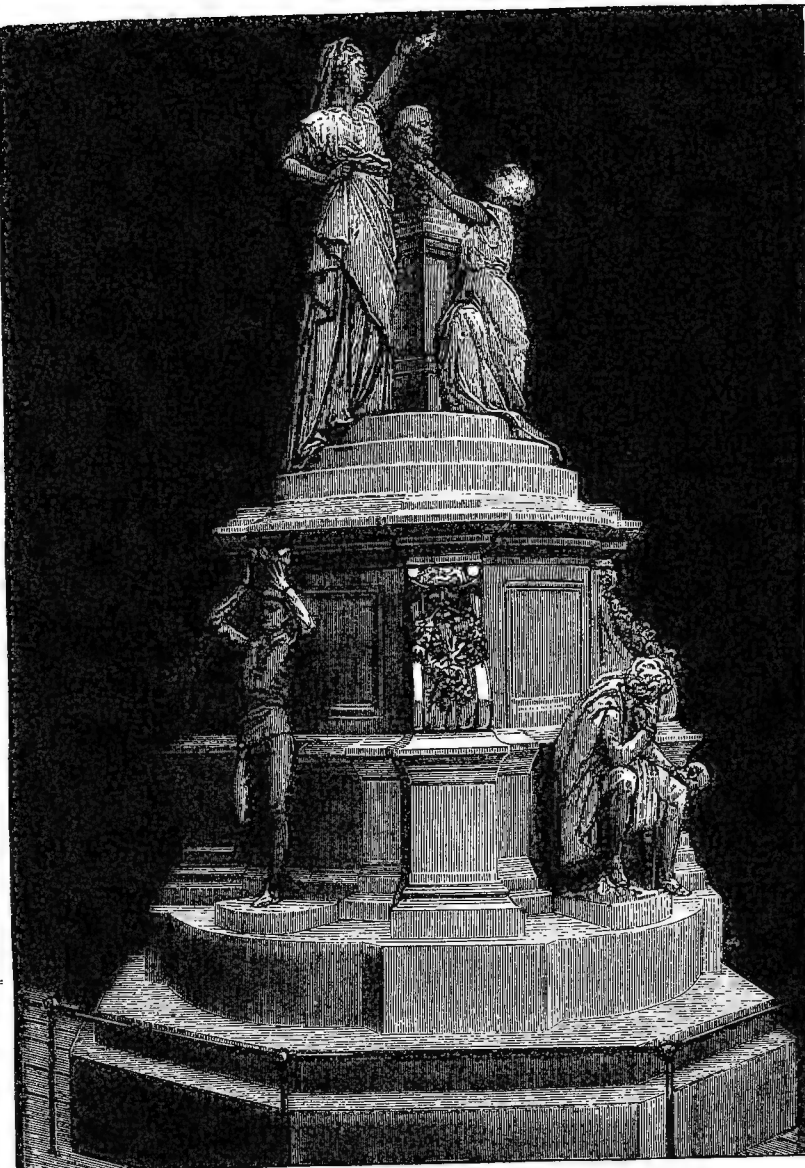
Will be found most serviceable wherever there exists
evidence of decay. This liquid stopping protects the
exposed nerves from cold or foreign substances (as
crumbs), and while giving security and ease, causes no
inconvenience. The Essence cures Toothache, and
does not impede mastication. The application is simple.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d.
and 3s.

CHILBLAIN LINIMENT,
TESTED AND APPROVED.

The experience of steadily increasing demand
during the past several Winters sufficiently proves that
this most serviceable but unpretentious Remedy for
Chilblains speedily effects their removal, and soothes
their painful and irritating sensations. Complete direc-
tions with the bottles. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by
post, 1s. 3d



SIR JOHN FALSTAFF

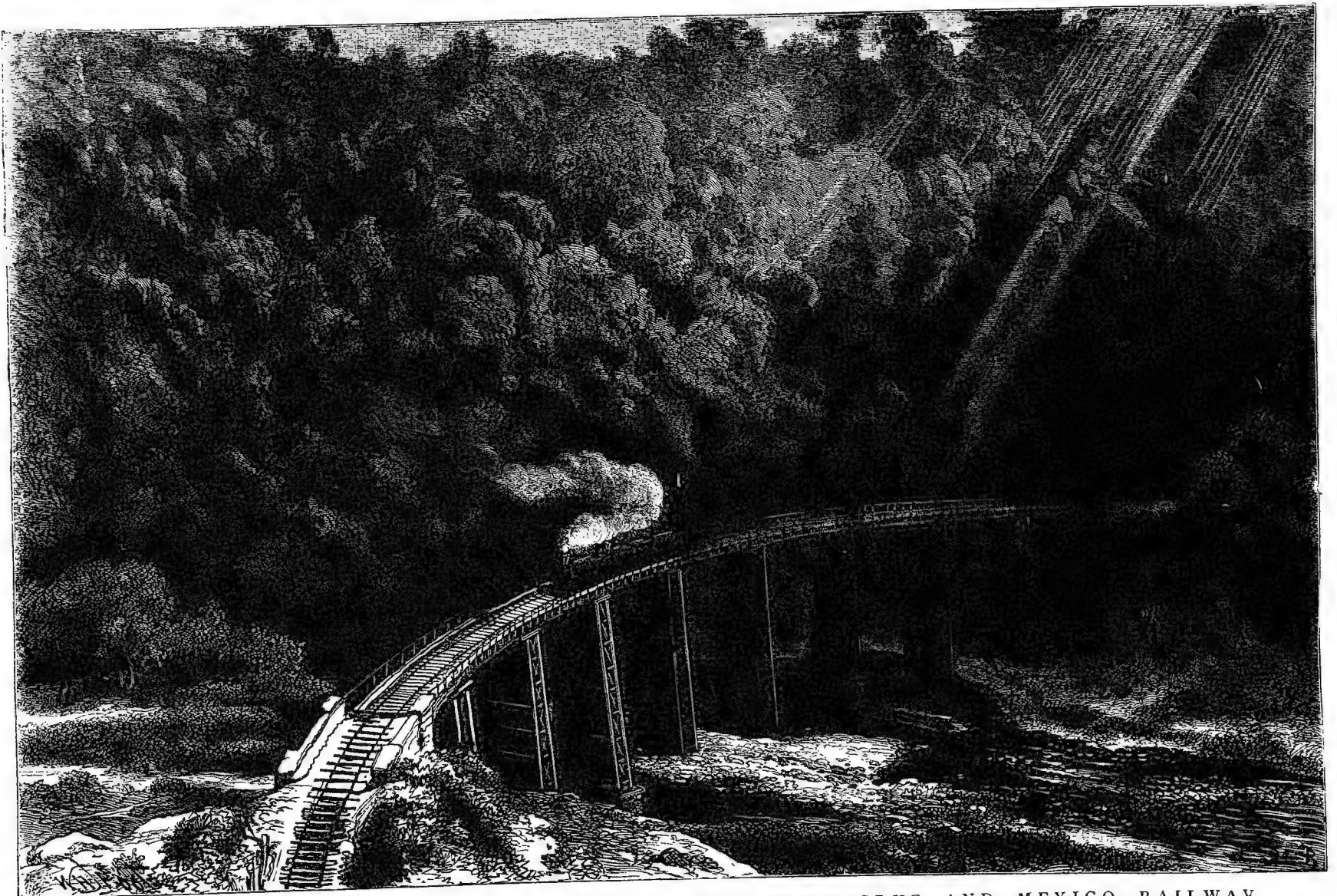


GENERAL VIEW OF THE MONUMENT

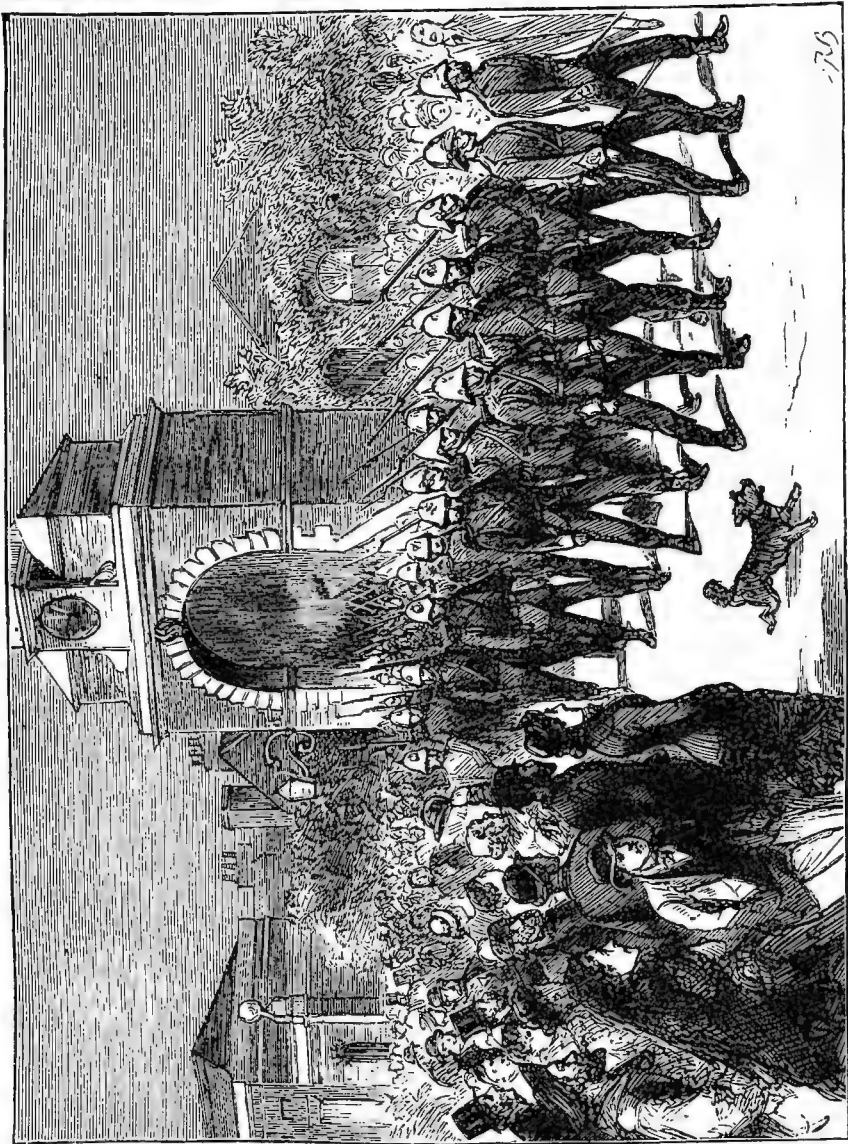


LADY MACBETH

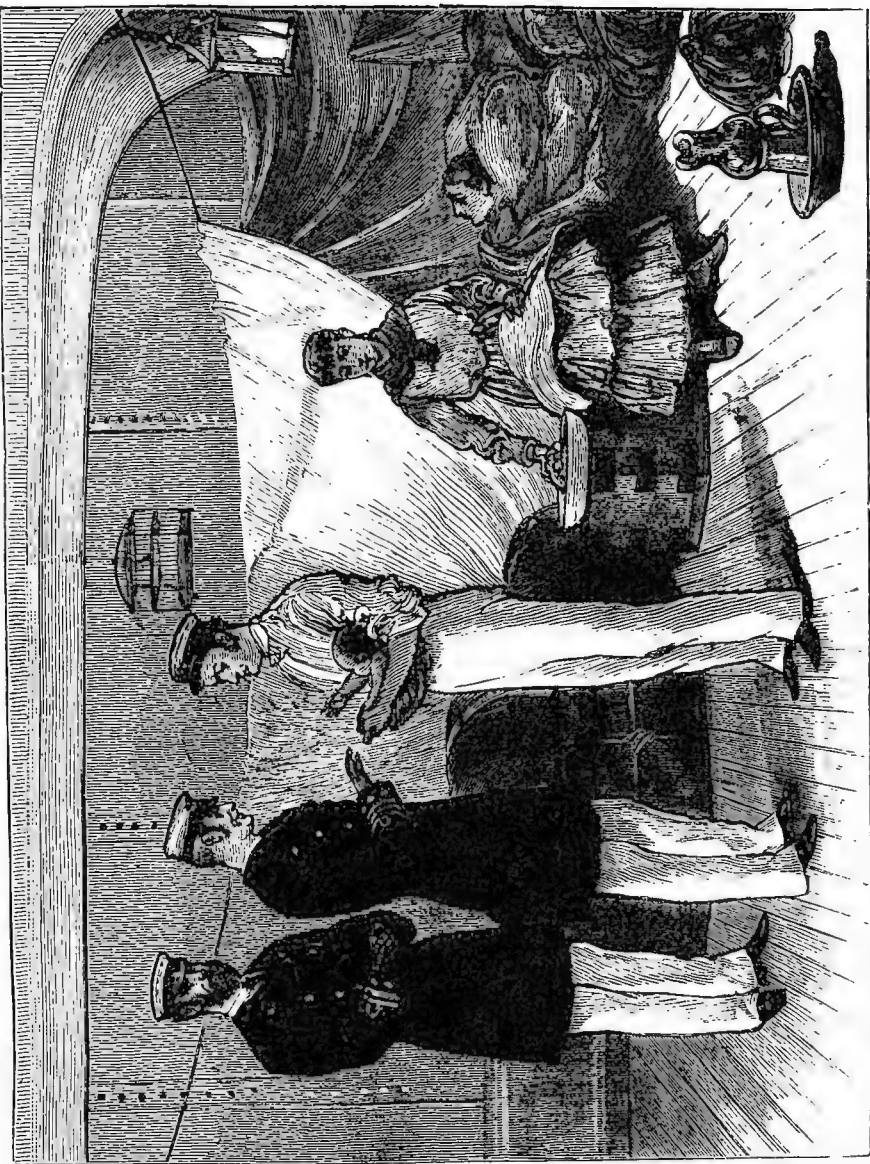
LORD RONALD GOWER'S MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE



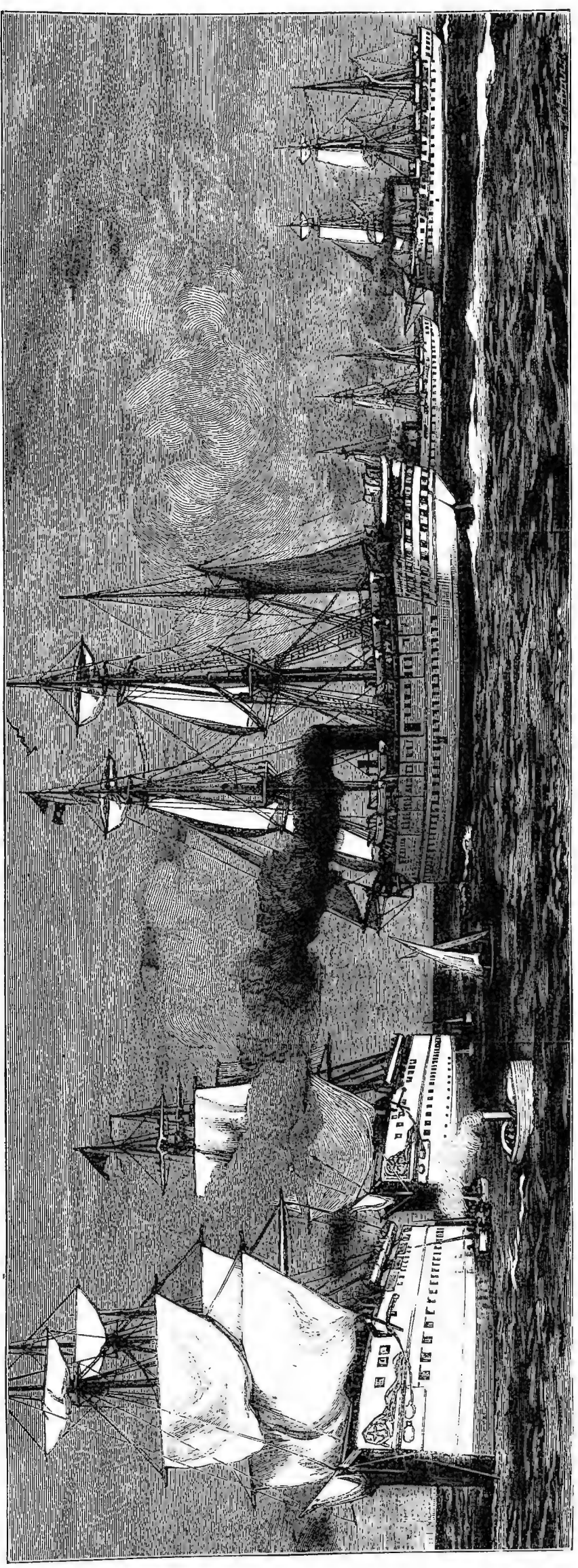
THE GORGE OF METLAC, AND BRIDGE ON THE VERA CRUZ AND MEXICO RAILWAY



WAR PREPARATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH—THE MARINES LEAVING FORTON BARRACKS



ARRIVAL OF THE LATEST BRITISH REFUGEE ON BOARD THE "ROSINA" IN ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



WAR PREPARATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH—OUR FLEET OF TRANSPORT-SHIPS

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

"Malabar"

"Euphrates"

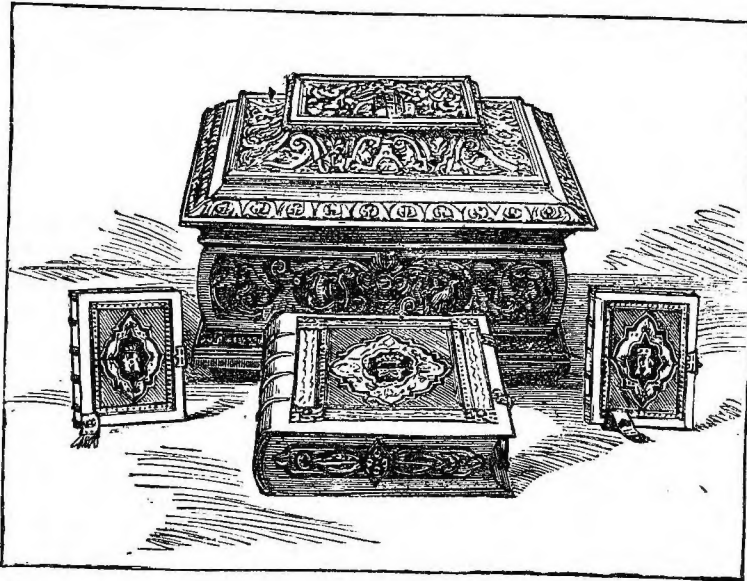
"Jumna"

"Scrap's"

"Crocodile"

BIBLE AND CASKET PRESENTED TO THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY

ONE of the most pleasing tokens of welcome to H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany is the Bible and Casket presented by 26,020 Maidens of the United Kingdom. The design, by Mr. G. R. Clarke, is of Elizabethan character, the binding being purple morocco, with a centre of deep crimson as a background, a richly chased silver-gilt coronet, and the letter H in a sunken panel of cream-white. It is enriched with gilt tooling, having border panels of the same colour; the volume has ornamental silver-gilt clasps, richly chased and pierced. The edges are elaborately and beautifully illuminated by Mr. Harkess, and bear suitable texts, while from the same pencil proceed three illuminated vellum pages, the first with monograms and coronet; the second bearing the inscription, "Presented to Her Serene Highness Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, on the occasion of Her Marriage to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, by the Maidens of



the United Kingdom, April 27th, 1882. "The Entrance of Thy Word giveth Light." The third is the title-page,—"The Holy Bible," also of very chaste design.

The casket is of carved British oak, executed by Messrs. Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge. The sides consist of conventional foliage and scroll work, amongst which birds are sporting. The top contains an emblazoned shield, surrounded with foliage. Together with the Bible were two volumes of the "Daily Light," bound to harmonise, and two volumes containing the subscribers' names in royal scarlet morocco. The production of the whole was entrusted to Messrs. Houghton and Gunn, of 162, New Bond Street. The Bible and an appropriate address was presented to the Duchess of Albany at Buckingham Palace on yesterday (Friday) week by a deputation of twenty of the maiden subscribers, introduced by the Countess of Aberdeen.—Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Jones, 235, High Holborn.



THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CLERKENWELL.—The Irishman Walsh has been before the magistrate several days this week, and by the time that this is in print will probably have been committed for trial. Some important evidence respecting a regular system of secret traffic in arms and ammunition has been given by a detective belonging to the Royal Irish Constabulary, who it seems had been watching Walsh and others in London for some months past; and by other Irish detectives, who followed the packages to their various destinations in Ireland, where, however, they were not claimed, the consignees probably having got wind of their having been interfered with *en route*.

THE SUPPOSED FENIAN, O'CONNELL, who in May last attempted to stab a soldier at a public house in Westminster, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard-labour for unlawfully wounding, the Judge expressing his belief that his silly boast about being "one of them" who murdered Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke was merely the effect of drink.

THE "FREIHEIT" CASE.—Frederick Schwelm, a German compositor, has been convicted at the Central Criminal Court of being concerned in publishing the *Freiheit*, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment without hard labour. As he was leaving the dock he shouted, "Up with the social revolution." The trial of the other prisoner, William Mertens, upon a similar charge, was postponed, owing to the absence of a witness.

SCRUTTON v. TAYLOR.—The sudden collapse of Miss Helen Taylor's defence, and the consequent "verdict by consent," in which all imputations were withdrawn and the defendant agreed to pay 1,000*l.* towards the plaintiff's costs, was both surprising and unsatisfactory to those who thought that the scandal about St. Paul's Industrial School would at last be thoroughly sifted, and cleared up one way or the other. Miss Taylor's sympathisers are collecting money to assist her in paying the legal penalty of her advocacy of the helpless children.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—Two men, named Sutton and Brownrigg, the one described as a surgeon, and the other as a tailor, have been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, for conspiring to defraud. They had largely advertised a universal cure yclept "hyperphosphate of phosphorus," as being strongly recommended by "Sir John Fleming, M.D.," a name entirely unknown in the medical profession, and they had reaped a rich harvest of postage-stamps, for which no return was made.

AN ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP the son of the Rev. F. Bingham, Rector of Horfield, Gloucestershire (a child aged seven), is reported to have been made the other day by a "gipsy-looking" man, who failing to accomplish his purpose tied the boy to a fence, and made off on horseback.

SELLING A WIFE.—At South Molton the other day a man, who was committed for trial on a charge of bigamy, pleaded that the second wife knew of the existence of the first, whom he had sold in 1851 for five shillings, the sale agreement being formally drawn up and witnessed by her father and mother.

THE ACCLIMATISATION OF TROUT IN NATAL has failed. A quantity of ova was recently shipped over, and some two dozen young trout hatched out immediately after their arrival, but they lived only for a day or two.



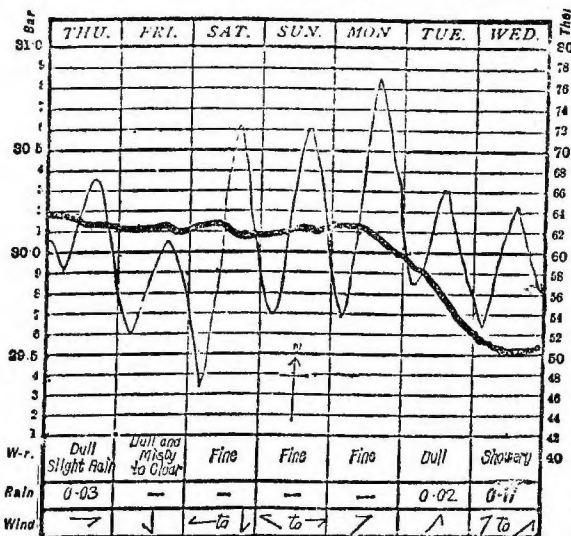
MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN AND CO.—To most children the first tottering steps towards playing the pianoforte are very irksome; hence it is that anything which gilds the musical pill and makes it resemble a sweet is welcome as much to the teacher as to the pupil. "The Child's Pianoforte Book," by H. Keatley Moore, B. Mus., B.A., will afford a fund of amusement to the little folks, who will learn much quite unawares. The author of this clever little work arranged and composed it when teaching at the Croydon Kindergarten and Preparatory School. It is written on the Froebel system, and divided into sections. It is considered that with two lessons a week, of half an hour each, and two practices a day of a quarter of an hour each (lengthening somewhat as the child grows older), this book would take a year to get through, everything being thoroughly studied. We can strongly recommend this clever and original instruction-book to the attention of parents and teachers who, with a very small amount of trouble, will be surprised to find how much of useful musical knowledge their little ones have acquired in twelve months upon this novel system.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A remarkably pretty song, published in two keys, F and G, is "In Dream-land," written and composed by Francis Lloyd and Haydn Grover. There is a charming cello obbligato (*ad lib.*) together with the usual pianoforte accompaniment; the combination for the two instruments and the voice is very charming, and cannot fail to please all who have cultivated taste (C. Royle).—Walter Spinney has conferred a favour upon all heads of dancing academies by writing a "Grand Processional March," wherein the time is so well marked that the most obtuse scholar cannot fail to keep it (Messrs. Wood and Co.).—"Eastern March," for the pianoforte, by Florence Behrens, is a marked contrast to the above—dull and commonplace, although probably, when played by a military band, it might be more pleasing than in its present form. This March is dedicated to Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Ellesmere and the Officers of the 16th L.R.V. (Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.).—Miss Lillie Albrecht has done very much better than with "Bourée in D," which bears a more than ordinary resemblance to others of the same name. This gifted lady must beware of writing too much and losing her originality, as far too many composers do (Joseph Williams).—Bright and dance-inspiring is "Sunshine Polka," by Charles Fitz Loam (Messrs. Bruton and Co., Stokes Croft, Bristol).

AMERICAN ART

NUMEROUS examples of artistic work are now being exhibited by Mr. J. A. Lowell of Boston, at the Fine Art Society's Gallery in New Bond Street. The most important feature of the display is a series of pictures of American scenery by Mr. A. H. Bicknell. Apart from their artistic merit these works are interesting from the novelty of the means employed in their production. They are painted in monotone on zinc plates, and by some process invented by the artist, and known only to himself, transferred to paper. The fact that one impression only can be taken of course detracts much from the value of the method, but it has nevertheless certain advantages of which Mr. Bicknell has skilfully availed himself. His pictures are chiefly woodland scenes displaying accurate draughtsmanship and careful study of nature. They are executed with freedom and imitative skill, and it is obvious that every touch of the original painting is faithfully reproduced. Many of them, moreover, are remarkable for their fullness of tone and delicate gradations of light and shade. Mr. Lowell also exhibits some fanciful Christmas cards, cleverly designed by Mr. Edwards, and engraved on steel by various artists in a clear, finished, and incisive style. Some good examples of ceramic art from the factory of Messrs. J. and J. G. Low of Chelsea, Mass., consisting of tiles modelled in low relief, are included in the collection.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FROM JUNE 29 TO JULY 5 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—At the beginning of the period under discussion the weather was slowly improving from the effects of the depression which had previously passed across our islands, and in a short time pressure became very uniform, the winds exceedingly light, and the sky tolerably free from cloud. With these conditions temperature rose steadily, and continued to do so until Monday (3rd inst.), on which day a maximum of 77° was registered, being the highest recorded this season. On Tuesday (4th inst.), however, the barometer began to fall decidedly, and depressions once more approached our coasts. The largest of these appeared over Scotland, but at the same time some small subsidiary depressions began to cross England, causing fresh and rather gusty westerly winds and frequent showers. At the close of the period these disturbances continued to pass across the country, and there were no signs whatever of any change of weather. The barometer was highest (30.17 inches) on Thursday (29th ult.); lowest (29.54 inches) on Wednesday (4th inst.); range, 0.63 inches. Temperature was highest (77°) on Monday (3rd inst.); lowest (47°) on Saturday (1st inst.); range, 30°. Rain fell on three days. Total amount, 0.16 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.11 inches, on Wednesday (5th inst.).

THE FIRST ASCENT OF MONT BLANC THIS SEASON was made on the 28th ult. by an Englishman, who found the wind so bitter at the summit that he could only stay there a few minutes, although the view was unusually distinct. On the following day two more Englishmen ascended the Aletsch Horn, the second highest mountain of the Oberland range, and found that the past winter had effected such alterations in the glaciers and rocks as to make the climb very hard work, numerous new and large crevasses having appeared, so as to greatly perplex the guides. Talking of mountaineering, there will be an International Alpine Congress at Salzburg early next month, when the Salzburg Art Society will simultaneously hold an exhibition of Alpine paintings. Another mountain item is the proposed erection of a huge "air-cure" establishment for consumptive patients on the top of the Schwarzhorn, near Davos Platz, in the Grisons, at a height of 10,340 feet above the sea level, being at an elevation twice the height of any similar "cure." This appropriately-named "Eyre" will be reached by a wire cord tramway, as well as by a narrow carriage-road.

ARCHITECTURAL TASTE AND ORIGINALITY are at a low ebb in California, to judge from the description furnished by the *San Francisco Chronicle* of the designs sent in for competition for a national monument to President Garfield on the Pacific coast. Out of the twenty odd models and drawings two-thirds are utterly ludicrous and worthless, both in conception and drawing. One monument "is of the nightmare Mauresque-Japanese order." The principal feature is a bust of Judas Iscariot, close by is a famishing vulture, and on the top are two fighting mustangs and a soldier taming a wretched mule. Another design shows two dejected Assyrian women, above whom is a mass of granite, surmounted by the lantern of a lighthouse, on the top of which stands Giteau, apparently suffering violently from indigestion. Next comes an elaborate pedestal supporting "the gradual petrification of Lot's wife in a Phrygian cap," and ornamented with three bas-reliefs, "Agriculture, represented by a melancholy woman hanging on to a moon in a thunder-cloud; Mining by two Aztec dwarfs struggling with pre-historic implements; and Commerce by a lady with a parasol wrestling against a high wind." One drawing depicts a gentleman in an ulster in the clouds glowering at three female intruders—i.e., History, so called for no reason whatever; Eureka, chopping a bear in half with her shield; and Art and Industry picking leaves from a willow; while the salient features of another are "a comfortable, well-fed little man in a pulpit, Saturn sitting uncomfortably on a spade, an Indian fighting with a snake, a solitary individual enjoying a walk among the ruins of the Forum, and a boy driving a herd of pigs over a fence."

INTERNATIONAL FÊTE AT ANTWERP.—One of the effects of the opening of the new St. Gothard Railway has been the creation of a largely increased direct trade between England and Italy. During the short time the tunnel has been available for traffic, the Great Eastern Railway has brought over no less than ten thousand tons of Italian produce, including quantities of fruit, cheese, and eggs. In view of this large accession of business, the Great Eastern Railway inaugurated on Saturday last a daily service of boats between Antwerp and Harwich, instead of a tri-weekly service as formerly, in honour of which a grand banquet was given on board their steamer, *Adelaide*, to representatives of the Belgian and German Governments, of various industries, and of the connecting Continental railways. The boats of the Company now lie off the New South Quay of Antwerp, where the train will ultimately run alongside, and through passengers will thus be saved the annoyance of rumbling through the city to the station, two miles distant. The wonderful progress which the city of Antwerp has lately made in her maritime commerce may be shown by the fact that whereas the tonnage of vessels entering the port in 1850 was a quarter of a million, in 1880 it had attained the figure of three millions. Indeed, Antwerp is rapidly becoming one of the first ports on the Continent, and one in which England has a larger interest than any other country. Two-thirds of the entire shipping trade and three-fourths of the steamers entering and leaving the port carry the British flag.

CAB OWNERS AND CAB DRIVERS.—During the past few weeks much has been said and written upon the subject of London cabs, cab drivers, and cab proprietors. The drivers, we are told, have commenced an organised resistance to the demands of the more exorbitant of the owners, whilst the latter have also combined for self-defence against the revolt. Strikes and lock-outs have occurred at different yards, and the fact that these withdrawals have not created any noticeable diminution in the number of cabs to be seen about the streets is explained by the statement that London has of late been greatly overstocked with cabs. The sympathy of the public is clearly and rightly in favour of the men for several reasons, and the intemperate language of some of the speakers at the recent meeting of proprietors (one of whom declared that "the majority of the drivers were drunken, improvident, wasteful, and undeserving of sympathy") is not likely to alter the current of opinion. Poor cabbies belong to a class of men which is perhaps the best abused of any in the kingdom. It is an undeniable fact that now and then one meets with a driver who is a most unmitigated blackguard, but we are persuaded that these are exceptions, and that the bulk of the 8,000 or 9,000 London cabmen are decent, respectable, and hard-working men. The question of civility to the public is one which is inextricably bound up with that strained relationship which a rigorous licensing law has created between the contracting parties, and which, therefore, should not be settled offhand against them. It must also be remembered that they have many things to try their tempers,—exposure in all sorts of weather, long waits upon the ranks, unremunerative fares, and a constant and perpetual anxiety as to whether the sum total of their day's takings will leave them anything for their labour after satisfying the claims of the "owner." The facts and figures of the matter are eloquent enough without much comment. For about eight months of the year the average charge per day for a cab and two horses is 11*s.* to 13*s.*, but during the "season," when business is expected to be a little more brisk, as much as 16*s.* to 19*s.* per day is demanded, no difference being made in the charge for the dingiest and most shabby cabs, miserably horsed, and for those of better build and more effective and handsome appointment. The contrast between the two classes of vehicles is so glaring that the injustice of this is indisputable. But even for the best class of cab the above quoted rates are demonstrably exorbitant, inasmuch as a well-appointed brougham can be hired for a constancy for very little more than the lesser sum, and certainly less than the greater. This, of course, includes the livery stable-keeper's profit, and the inference with regard to the charges of the cab proprietors is obvious. The men also complain that whenever they fail to make up the full amount, even if the deficit be but a shilling, they are not allowed to have a cab out again until it is paid, and moreover that aged and feeble drivers, who tender short returns, are often subjected to personal ill-treatment by the yard men. The success of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association which, beginning twelve years ago with seven members, who subscribed a few shillings, has now a capital of 6,000*l.*, suggests the idea that cabmen might find a remedy for their grievances in co-operation. We strongly doubt the statement made by *The Times* that "no person or company has ever succeeded in establishing a profitable cab business by beginning with capital on a large scale," but even if this be a fact, it does not follow that no such venture should prosper in the future.

MAN-O-WAR COSTUMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1882.
AND SENT TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O. OR DRAFT. HEIGHT OF BOY OR GIRL, AND SIZE ROUND HEAD REQUIRED.
THESE GOODS SENT IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF REMITTANCE.

THE COSTUME for BOYS (Illustration C) consists of an All-Wool Blouse of Shrunken Indigo Blue Serge, with beautifully designed Gold Badge and Scarlet Stripe on arm, extra blue Linen Collar, with elegant crown in two colours, embroidered on chest; long blue Trousers, lined throughout, Black Silk Square, Lanyard and Whistle, and Serge Cap, lettered gold, or Straw Hat (as preferred). The Costume, 19s. 6d., Hat or Cap, 3s. 6d.

THE COSTUME (Illustration G) and HAT (or Cap) as above, but with Knickerbockers instead of Long Trousers. The Costume, 17s. 6d., Hat or Cap, 3s. 6d.

THE COSTUME in White Washing Drill (Illustration D) is with Long Trousers, 19s. 6d., Straw Hat, 3s. 6d., or with Knickerbockers (Illustration A), 17s. 6d., Hat, 3s. 6d. This costume is also made with the trousers of white drill at same price.



A. LYNES AND SON, KENSINGTON HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. MANUFACTURERS OF "ARTISTIC ATTIRE" (REGISTERED) FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

A DECADE OF VERSE. 5s.
"Verse of no common quality."—*Spectator*.
By the same Author.
DOROTHY BROWN (Every Day). 6s.
"It tantalises us."—*Fall Mail Gazette*.
REMINGTON and CO., 134, New Bond Street, W.

THE ALPHABET of GARDENING, by SHIRLEY HIBBERD, F.R.H.S., contains a Body of Beginnings and Endings for Workers in the Garden—What To Do and How To Do It—Everywhere, and All the Year Round. A Mighty Budget for 6d. (post free). "Gardeners' Magazine" Office, 4, Ave Maria Lane, E.C. Of every Bookseller and News-vendor.

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PIANOFORTES.—KIRKMAN and SON, 3, Soho Square; Factory, Bradmore Works, Hammersmith. Grand and Upright Pianos in all the esteemed varieties, and for extreme climates, at prices as low as consistent with sound work; also for Hire on Three Years' System, and Second Hand.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Messrs. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough Street, London, and 13, Rue du Mail, Paris, Makers to Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, caution the public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of Erard which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough Street, where new pianos can be obtained at 50 guineas and upwards.

ERARD'S PIANOS.—Cottages from 50 guineas; Obliques, from 85 guineas; Grands, from 125 guineas.

LONDON HOSPITAL NURSING HOME.—JULY, 1882.

In consequence of the numerous applications from Ladies and others desirous of receiving training at this Hospital, arrangements are being made for increased accommodation, so that there will shortly be several vacancies. Regular Courses of Lectures on Nursing are given.

No certificate can be obtained under the full term of two years' training, but a limited number of probationers can be received for periods of three months on payment in advance of a guinea a week. No engagement can be entered into without a personal interview. The Matron sees Candidates between 2 and 4 p.m. daily, but previous appointments in writing are desirable. Special terms are made with private Nursing Institutions. Applications to be addressed to the Matron, London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.



LAYETTES,

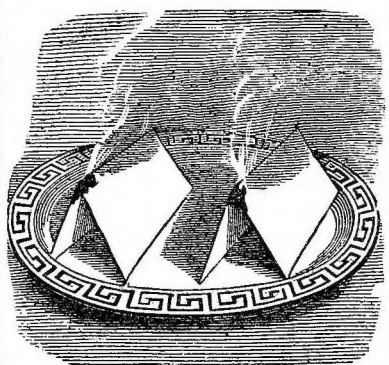
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Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

CHAS. CODD'S ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is made simply from oranges. It is a light and wholesome tonic, and, being free from chemicals as well as spirit, it is the purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London, in large champagne bottles, 7s. per dozen; in small, 4s. Bottles charged 1s., and same allowed when returned.—C. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen Street, London. Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.



COOLING and REFRESHING are the effects of ROWLAND'S KALDOR on the face, hands, and arms of ladies, and all exposed to the hot sun and dust. It eradicates all freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Sold in Two Sizes.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO is the purest and most Fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. Sold everywhere.



OZONE PAPER

FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF and SUBSEQUENT CURE of ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, and INFLUENZA.

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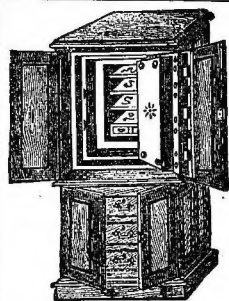
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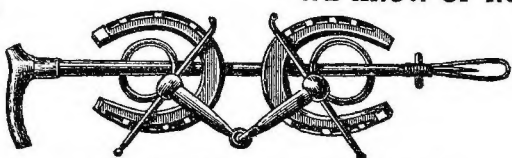
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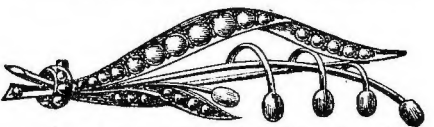
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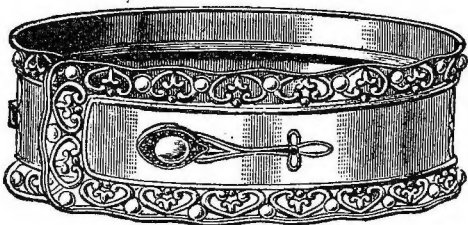
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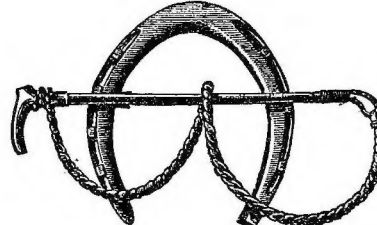
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The object of this Society is the improvement of the condition of the poor—(1) by bringing about co-operation between the Charities and the Poor Law, and amongst the Charities; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicancy.

Committees (38) have been established throughout London.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards the expenses of the Council can be paid at the Central Office, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi; or to Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C. Contributions for the poorer District Committees can be paid to the District Committee Aid Fund of the Council.

CHARLES S. LOCH, Secretary.

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Branch—1, Dorset Street, Manchester Square, W. This Institution is a Free Hospital for the Reception and Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women; No Letter of Recommendation Required, Poverty and Sickness the only Passport.

Since its foundation, no less than 28,764 Women and Children have been treated in the Out-Department, and 6,338 Women and 634 Children have been admitted as In-patients.

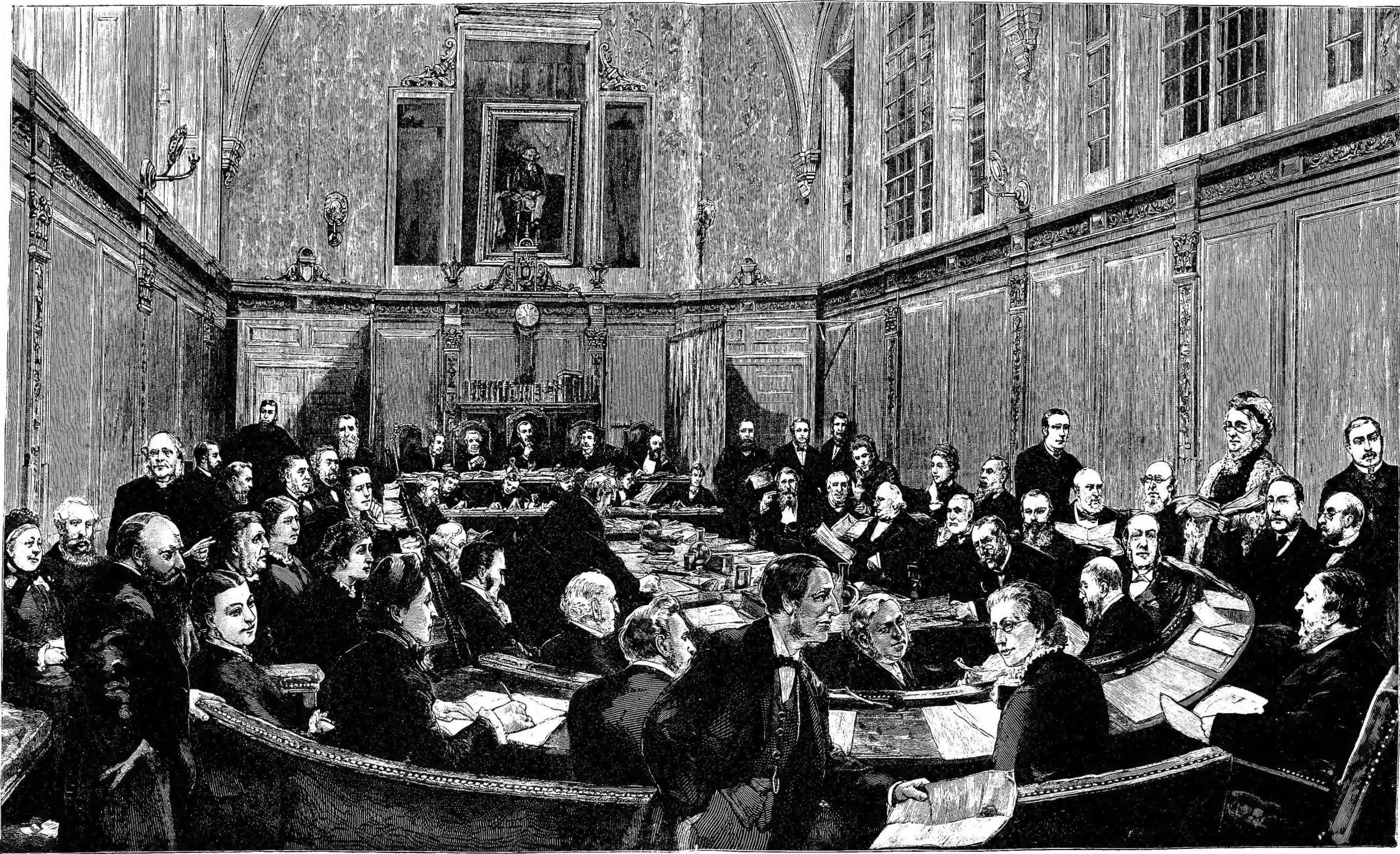
Up to the end of 1881, no fewer than 811 cases were operated upon, with 658 recoveries and 153 deaths, a percentage of 1886.

£5,000 per annum is required to maintain the Hospital, and its Branch, of which sum the Annual Subscriptions amount to little more than £1,300, and the remainder has to be raised by donations, and other uncertain sources of income. The Committee are most desirous of increasing the Annual Subscriptions, in order to relieve them of the anxiety of raising so large an amount otherwise.

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A MEETING OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD

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